JACK BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
B. SMYTH & CO. LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,948—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. SOBRAON	7240	L. M. Wibmer	2nd June.
* EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	9th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	16th "
* CARTHAGE	5193	J. R. Lendon	23rd "
M.L. EGYPT	7913	C. F. Preston	30th "
* PARRAMATTA	4886	A. Symons	7th July.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	4th Aug.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th May, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900.
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,820	1st July, 1900.

TRIESTE OR VENICE	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	15th June, 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	15th July, 1900.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	15th Aug., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575,
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,043	25th June, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 25th May 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.
INDUS	6,337	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Ambert, to sail on or about the 30th May, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY, Markur's Building Apollo Street, Fort.
KARACHI Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows:—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 29th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 31st May, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 12th June.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "INDIA," 4,074 tons, on or about 14th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 30th May.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 28th May, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
PETERS	595	Fiedler	1st June.
SAFARI	1,432	Ahrens	8th June.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar upto DELAGOA BAY.

For Rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 16th May, 1900.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, forwarded and insured.
LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be learned on application.
DRAFTS ISSUED CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT payable in all parts of the World granted for the use of Travellers.
BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and FOREIGN CURRENCIES purchased and supplied.
DIVIDENDS, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency transacted.
HAND BOOK of information free on application.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

GROCERS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.
IMPORT GOODS BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

BACON, HAMS, AND CHEESE.
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED GOODS.
POULTON AND NOEL'S AND CUNNINGHAM'S
SAUSAGES AND TINNED GOODS.
BOTTLED FRUITS AND FRUITS IN SYRUP.
HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISCUITS.
CEYLON AND KOUSANIE TEAS.
WINES OF THE MOST APPROVED BRANDS.
BEERS AND STOUTS BY FOSTER AND STONE.
Condition and Quality of all Goods GUARANTEED.
TREACHER & Co., quote Special and Advantageous Terms to MESSES and CLUBS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY,

HEAD OFFICE:
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.

NEW AGENTS WANTED.

THE TIMES' MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

MARCKS'

HIGH-CLASS KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES
CHAINS, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY AND PLATE
ON
THE TIMES'
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

WE cannot claim any originality in connection with the MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM. All that we did over 20 years ago in connection with our Pianoforte Department was to introduce into India a plan of MONTHLY PAYMENTS which had been found to work well and to the satisfaction of all concerned in England and elsewhere, and having now in view what proved so great a success, namely THE TIMES offer of their "Encyclopædia Britannica," by MONTHLY PAYMENTS, we have as a special inducement to our customers and the public extended the

MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

To all Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Plate, &c., in addition to Pianofortes, and Bicycles.

Our Catalogues of 178 Pages, forwarded Free on Application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK,

LIMITED,

5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND

ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,202,400
RESERVE FUND	£2,202,400

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.

" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Seperate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter, and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,

Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,

No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of

VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,

PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,

RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SCRAP BRASS AND COPPER.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P. M. (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1900, for the purchase of :—

Brass Scrap Ts. 24 9-10 { Alex Brasses on account R-C ...Ts. 5-14 Cwts
Brass Tubes.....Ts. 5- 0 ,,
Brass (assorted) .....Ts. 14- 4 ,,

Copper Scrap Toos 8 (assorted)
which can be seen on application to the Undersigned at General Stores, Parel.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender Form as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the Deposit without the Company having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT—To be made to the Company's Cashier prior to delivery.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the Highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 28th May, 1900.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

A DEBENTURE LOAN of Rs. 8,30,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-early, and having a Currency of 50 years, will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras. Full particulars of the terms and conditions whereof are notified in pages 149 and 150 of the supplement to the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 22nd May, 1900.

Tenders should be sent into this Office, with deposit, addressed to the President, by NOON, on the 18th June, 1900.

The allotment should be fully paid up on or before the 18th of July, 1900.

MD. S. HUSAIN,
Revenue Officer.

Revenue Department, Municipal Office, Madras, 21st May, 1900.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 706 OF 1899.

KHURSHEDJEE EDULJEE SHAJANPOREWALLA of Bombay, Parsee, residing at Chundanwady, at Bombay .....Plaintiff.

versus,

DINSHAW EDULJI SHAJANPOREWALLA of Bombay, Parsee, residing at Shajanpore, in the North-West Provinces. 2. JEHANGIR EDULJI SHAJANPOREWALLA of Bombay, Parsee, residing at Bareilly, in the North-West Provinces, and 3. MUNCHERJI FRAMJI MEHERJI, residing at Lucknow in the North-West Provinces .....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 20th day of February, 1900, it was ordered that the following property should be SOLD by the Sheriff of Bombay, namely :—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty seven and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 27, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. , and Street No. 127, and all which premises are situate at and on the Western side of Breach Candy Road at Chundanwady without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East, by a Sweepers passage belonging to the premises under discription in common with the property on the North and South, on or towards the West, by the said Breach Candy Road, on or towards the North, by the property of Rustomji Pestonji Limboowalla, and on or towards the South, by the property of Pestonji Nowroji Kapadia, and were formerly and are also now in the occupation of Bai Jivanbai, widow of Eduljl Limjibhoy Sahjanporewalla and her tenants.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property that they should, on or before the 18th day of June, 1900, lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges. Dated this 18th day of May, 1900.

ED. WILKIN,
Assistant Commissioner.

A HISTORICAL TREASURE TROVE.

"OFFICIAL PAPERS appertaining to the case of the Dethroned RAJA of SATARA, with a brief statement of the case," printed in London in 1843, is the Treasure Trove I have found. This edition is 351 pages, Royal octavo, and the Annotations and Index I mean to add will increase it to about 400 pages.

All lovers of Indian History are requested to send in their names and addresses, for Copies to be sold at Rs. 5 each, exclusive of postage, V. P. P. system.

HISTORICUS,
Care of
The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Press, Fort, Bombay

LATHAM & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

SHIPPING FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.

BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCE AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Client's ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.

LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.

PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express "at frequent and regular intervals" thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service before the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

MESSRS. W. NEWMAN & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
WELL KNOWN
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS, AND PRINTERS.
PRICE LIST AND SAMPLES, &c., &c., CAN BE HAD
FROM
MEERZA MOHAMED TUCKEE BINDAHNEEM,
STATIONERY DEPOT,
23RD ROAD,
MANDALAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF EMPTY KEROSINE OIL BOXES.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will, sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 29th instant at 4-30 p.m., at the Bellasis Bridge, Pipe Depot, Tardeo, a lot of empty kerosine oil boxes with tins.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 29th May, 1900.

MACKENZIE & COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 81, APOLLO STREET, FORT,—(Opposite Sirdars Palace).

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PERAMBULATORS, BABY'S TRICYCLE, IRON SAFE, BICYCLE, &c.

Messrs. MACKENZIE and Co., will, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Room, in Apollo Street, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, a quantity of furniture consisting of sofas, chairs, round writing, dressing and washing tables, with and without marble tops, mirror door almyrahs, ward robes, cloth presses, chest of drawers, sideboards, chiffoneers, craddle, a consignment of perambulators with double and single spring tricycles, show cases, cabinets, iron safe, bicycle., &c, pictures, hanging and table lamps. &c.

Property on view.

MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 29th May, 1900.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SOUVENIR SILVER TEA SPOON of BOMBAY.—Momentos of the City of Bombay. The handle carries the Municipal Coat of Arms, cased in dozens, half dozens and quarter dozens, and can be had singly without cases.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road.

COMMERCIAL TRAINING INSTITUTION prepares for London Chamber of Commerce, Pitman's Metropolitan School, and Clark's Civil Service Accountancy Examinatics. Terms very moderate.—Apply 10, Church Gate Street, Fort.

HOME FOR YOUNG MEN, Board and Lodging on moderate terms in healthy locality. Apply to SUPT., Y. M. C. A. Home, 8, Grant Buildings, Colaba.

EVENING DRESS for HOT WEATHER WEAR. Thin Cashmere Dress Jackets, Silk Collar and Facings, from Rs. 40. Dress Suits, Silk Lined, Rs. 85. White Dress Vest Rs. 9-3. Dress Sash Belts from Rs. 5-8.—ASQUITH and LORD. Esplanade Road, (opposite Clock Tower).

AUCTION SALE of late Mr. R. W. Liebschwager's Yacht "Muriel" by order of the Administrator General, at Crawford's Rooms, THIS DAY, at 3 p.m.

UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS!—Of Best English Manufacture. Useful in Sun and Rain at cheap prices. New stock for the comming Season to hand.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

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APPLY: TO THE MANAGER.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 335 OF 1899.

The COMMERCIAL BANK of INDIA, Ld., and lately known by and doing business under the name of COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED .....Plaintiffs.

versus

1 GORDHANDAS RUTTONSEY, and 2 VITHULDAS RAMDAS.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 25th day of January, 1900, the right, title and interest of the said second Defendant and of the Plaintiffs amounting to an 11 1-2 anna Share in the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June, 1900, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government land at Chowpda in the Sub-district of Chowpda in the district of Khandesh, admeasuring 28 acres and 9 gunthas, bearing Survey Nos. 1306 and 1307, and in respect of which there is payable to Government a sum of Rupees (49) forty-nine per year and which is bounded as follows:—On the East by land bearing survey No. 1,324, (now Government land), on the West by land bearing survey No. 1,305, on the South by Public Road constructed by Dravet Chowan and on the North by Akulkeda Road together with all and Singular the Engines boilers, trade Machinery, plant, utensils and other articles and things now being or which share at any time hereafter be used in or about the working of the Chowpda Factory and together with all buildings, fixtures ways, lights, sewers, water courses, rights privileges, easements, advantages and appurtenances whatsoever to the said hereditaments or any part thereof appertaining or with the same or any part thereof now or heretofore enjoyed or reputed as part or member thereof or as appurtenant thereto.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH and OWEN, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 28th day of March, 1900.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

To Lovers of Art.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

Bombay Fine Art Gallery,
ESPLANADE ROAD,

Opposite Bombay Club.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 32m. High water 5 a.m., 11-56a. Low water, 5-0m., 5-54a.
H. H. Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
Meetings of Ahmedabad Prantej and Tapti Valley Railway Companies, Killick Nixon & Co., 4 and 4-15 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, this evening, at 5-15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Pachumba left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Castle Ventry and the s. s. Chusan entered the dock on Saturday and yesterday, respectively.

MISSING BEAMS.—Mr. Chrystal has reported to the police that, on the 23th instant, he took four beams to Mazagon and fastened them with a rope to the stern of his yacht. The following morning he discovered that the rope had broken during the night and three of the beams were missing.

BURGLARY AT CLERK ROAD.—Shunkersing Nowrungsing, a watchman in the employ of drainage contractors, who resides in a hut at Clerk Road, has reported to the police that, during Saturday night, his place was broken into and a quantity of silk wearing apparel and ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 400, were carried away.

BURGLARY AT DELISLE ROAD.—Raghoonath Beseswar, a Purdesee watchman of a chawl in course of construction at De Lisle Road, has made a report to the police that, some time during the night of the 25th instant, one of the rooms of the chawl, in which a quantity of building materials had been stored, was broken into. On examining the room he discovered that a box belonging to him had been broken open and gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 202, stolen. The stolen property had been pledged with him by several persons.

DEATH OF A PARSEE MERCHANT.—Mr. Framjee Ardesar Davur died at his residence in Hornby Road, on Sunday last. He was a son of Ardesar Framjee Davur, who was a wine merchant. After his death his two sons Nowrojee and Framjee carried on the business, but subsequently Mr. Framji joined the firms of Huschke and Co. and A. C. Gumpert and Co. and afterwards started business on his own account in 1871. Being in the mercantile line from a very early age, he had obtained great experience in the trade, and at one time he was the largest importer of paper from Austria and traded in several other articles. He leaves behind him two sons, Kawasjee and Ardasar, and three daughters.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Kamalia Dhondia, a Municipal cart-driver, was charged with rash and negligent driving, and thereby causing injuries to Sawla Vithoo, another Municipal cart-driver. It appears that, on Saturday evening, the complainant took his cart laden with rubbish to the flats at Arthur Road and was depositing the contents of the cart there, when the accused drove his cart up against him. The result was that one of the accused's bullocks butted complainant in the back, inflicting a serious wound over three inches in depth and an inch and a half wide. The injured man was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was attended to. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 20, or in default to suffer one week's rigorous imprisonment. Half of the fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

GAMBLING IN KHOJA STREET.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Aloo Myan Haji Mahomed, Mahomed Jivan, Mahomed Hasan and seven other Mahomedans, the first with keeping a gaming house in Khoja Street, and the rest with gambling. The Inspector stated that by virtue of a warrant issued by the Commissioner of Police, he proceeded, on Sunday afternoon, to the house of the first accused, and arrested the men who were then engaged in gambling. Inspector Power further stated that the first accused had been previously fined by Mr. Dastur for a similar offence. The first three accused pleaded guilty to the charge, while the others denied the truth of the complaint. The first accused was fined Rs. 100, the second and third Rs. 15 each, and the rest were discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

KILLED BY A FALLING TREE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday morning at the morgue, regarding the death of Gowrishunker Ramshunker, aged about thirty years. The deceased was a servant in the employ of a Brahmin proprietor of landed estates and resided on his master's premises at Dadur. About 4 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, Gowrishunker was superintending the cutting of three dead cocoanut-trees in an cart at Mahim. One of the trees, after it had been cut, was being pulled down, when it fell on the deceased, knocking him down. When extricated from under the tree, he was found to be unconscious and bleeding from his nose and one of the ears. There was also a wound on the right arm and some abrasions on the left knee. He was placed in a reckla and was being conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, but when the vehicle reached the Byculla Bridge, the man expired. His body was then conveyed to the morgue. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Mundie & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	0	9
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri ...	9	1	37
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswaci, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada...	10	0	32
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill ...	2	5	16
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	2	2	39
F Parel, Sewri and Sion ...	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli ...	5	4	13
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	14	32
Total ...	28	25	192
Total plague deaths to date...	74,839	63,851	
Same date last year ...	3	16	103
Small-pox ...	4	1	
Cholera ...	9	6	

BANDORA.

No cases and no deaths from plague and no deaths from cholera were reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality.

DAMAUN.

On Thursday the mortality of Upper and Lower Damaun was respectively twelve and three, the former number being all the victims of cholera at Damaun Sim, and of the latter two died from cholera and one of starvation. On Friday, it was respectively five and six the former attributable to cholera and the latter equally divided between cholera and starvation. On Saturday the steady decline in the mortality at Upper Damaun was maintained, it being three only all from cholera, whereas the mortality at Lower Damaun on the same date was eight, four owing to cholera and three to starvation and one to fever. Since the 24th, by order of the acting Governor Major Rancon a gun has been removed from the arsenal and wheeled by a body of the police to the infected places and with a view to purify the vitiated atmosphere has been loaded with powder and fired every hour besides burning sulphur and dammer. It is hoped that the unassisted efforts of the Health Department will be sufficient to check the spread of the epidemic and Government which spared no money in combatting with four annual plague epidemics, will not have to make a further outlay.

The people of Damaun of advanced age carry a vivid and painful recollection of the terrible epidemic of cholera, which raged in September, 1809, throughout Damaun and caused a havoc, victimising hundred of persons of all castes. Prompt measures were however taken conjointly by the Damaun and Goa authorities, and in addition to obtaining the services of Dr. Philip de Souza of Mahim, late a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, who subsequently in 1883 volunteered his services in Bombay as a medical member of the Corporation, during the cholera epidemic, but Dr. Philipine Moniz, now an octogenarian, Mr. Antone Fernandes, senior, also now an octogenarian, and Captain Dom Antone, the brave and fearless Commander of the Military Forces at Damaun, were deputed to different districts, to treat cholera cases, and it is well-known that Captain Dom Antone, with a courage even overstepping prudence and personal safety, not only administered, in person, medicines which were generously and freely supplied by the late Shet Maneckji Cowasji Damaunwala, to the persons attacked, but when all the remedies were unavailing and death supervened he carried the dead bodies singly on his own shoulders and gave even the non-Christians whose relatives had deserted them owing to the great panic a decent burial.

It may be further stated that the epidemic was put down in a few days and his Faithful Majesty of Portugal rewarded the Bombay Doctor and the three brave volunteers, with the decoration of a high Portuguese Order which the survivors wear with pride on all public occasions.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Burke presiding.

SEWERAGE OF THE PAREL DISTRICT.

The Corporation considered letter from the Commissioner containing proposals for the sewerage of the Parel and Ferguson Road and the Chinchpokli sectional districts on the Shone system.

The Commissioner in his letter stated that the sewerage of the Mazagon District was now nearly completed. The sectional districts included in the general scheme and remaining to be sewered were—(1) Ferguson Road and Chinchpokli, (2) Parel, (3) Malabar and Cumbala Hill, (4) Elphinstone Reclamation and (5) Old Race Course, and there could be no doubt that the first two of these were more urgently in need of sewerage than any of the other three. He hoped that the Corporation would sanction the commencement of the work in both these districts at an early date. The total cost of the works in both districts was estimated at Rs. 9,59,070, but from this might be deducted for the present at least the sum of Rs. 85,990 on account of sub-district 4 of Parel, which it might be possible to treat in a different method as suggested by Mr. Santo Crimp. It was proposed in the budget to include the cost of these works in a new loan. Provision had been made for the expenditure of two lakhs of rupees in each district during the current year.

Dr. Katrak proposed that the recommendations made by the Commissioner be sanctioned, and it being duly seconded was carried.

NUISANCE NEAR THE P. C. TANK.

The Municipality have erected a place for public convenience by the side of the Framjee Cavasjee Tank. A Mr. Ardesir Jehangir Framjee, a relation of the late Mr. Framjee, and some of the residents of the locality, complained to the Commissioner that the structure ought not to have been erected near the tank, which was constructed by the donor at a time when there was a great scarcity of water and when people died by the hundred in the city. The structure ought not also to have been raised near the tank, because there was the danger of the tank water being fouled.

Mr. Lund proposed that the petitioners be informed in terms of the Commissioner's letter which had been written to them in the first instance at the suggestion of the Standing Committee.

Dr. Dinshaw Master moved an amendment to the effect that the Commissioner be asked to reconsider his decision, and remove the structure to some less objectionable site.

A long discussion having ensued on the subject, the amendment was passed by a large majority.

FEES FOR THE ERECTION OF SCAFFOLDING.

The Standing Committee reported that they concurred in the recommendation of the Commissioner that the fees for the erection of scaffolding and the deposit of building materials on Municipal land in the case of the contractors for the new building of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China be charged at the rate of one anna per square yard per diem for the first year and six ples per square yard per diem for any subsequent period. The Committee suggested that the Commissioner be requested to expedite the submission of the proposed amendment of the existing scale of fees referred to in a Corporation resolution of 29th August, 1895.

Mr. Lund proposed that the letter be recorded.

This having been seconded several members objected to such a concession being granted. The voting resulted in a tie of eleven for and against the motion.

The President, in giving his casting vote for the motion, said the charge was a punitive payment and was twenty-five times more than that charged by the Government and the City Improvement Trust.

THE TREATMENT OF PLAGUE CASES.

The Plague Commissioner wrote on the 28th March acknowledging receipt of copy of a resolution passed by the Corporation in reference to the treatment of plague cases, and stating that so far back as 1898, the Plague Commissioner had issued instructions in the matter of the treatment in suitable instances of plague cases in their own houses. He added that pending receipt of the report of the Indian Plague Commission he did not think it advisable to disturb the present arrangements.

Dr. Dinshaw Master, in moving that the letter be recorded, expressed the hope that the Plague Commissioner would issue orders to his subordinates to exercise a little latitude in carrying out plague measures.

Mr. Cowasjee Hormasjee seconded.

Mr. D. E. Wacha observed that events in Bombay and other parts of India and those recently occurring at Cawnpore should be a lesson to the plague authorities of the danger of going against the sentiment of the people.

The motion was adopted.

ROAD EXTENSION AT COLABA.

On the proposition of Dr. K. N. Katrak, seconded by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, sanction was given to an extension of Bora Cross Lane and Pestonjee Street, Colaba.

RESIGNATION OF A MEMBER.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna a letter from the Commissioner forwarding one from Mr. H. O. Campbell, who resigned his seat on the Corporation, was recorded.

ADDITIONAL FLOORS TO HOUSES.

Dr. Viegas moved in accordance with notice that the Commissioner be requested to submit a half-yearly list of houses, to which additional floor or floors have been added.

The motion was seconded and adopted.

THE FLATS AS A DUMPING GROUND.

On the motion of Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed the Commissioner was requested to report to what extent, during the last year, after the Deonar Railway commenced working, was the dumping of "cutchra" on the Flats in Bombay carried on and why. In what different parts of the city the Municipality carried on the operation of reclaiming with cutchra during the course of last year. How is the large quantity of silt removed from storm-water drains twice a year disposed of, and looking to the nature of the silt is not the present mode of disposing of the silt injurious to public health?

THE PROGRESS OF HOUSE IMPROVEMENTS.

On the proposition of Mr. K. E. Dadachanji the Commissioner was requested to inform the Corporation on the following points:—"(a) The total number of houses certified as sanitarily improved with the number of notices served for such improvements in each section of Municipal wards in the last three years. (b) The total expenditure incurred by the Municipality to maintain the house inspection staff in last three years and the probable expenditure incurred by house-owners for carrying out the improvements during the period. (c) What effect such improvements have had on the progress of the plague during the period; whether the number of plague cases is being diminished or whether the type of the disease is being modified by carrying out this sanitary measure."

THE OMNISCIENCE OF THE COMMISSIONER.

Mr K. N. Wadya moved in accordance with motion "that the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation to what he attributes the increasing mortality of the city from year to year in spite of an increase of medical men, &c., in the Health Department, the improvement in insanitary houses and the vigilance and the energy of the plague officers and the free use of disinfectants." (Laughter.) Mr. Wadya replying to various members thought the Health Officer would be able to give them a good report on this matter.

The motion was rejected.

MORE WORK FOR THE COMMISSIONER.

On the motion of Mr. K. N. Wadya the Commissioner was requested to furnish to the Corporation a list of persons employed for the inspection of insanitary houses with their full designations and the work done by them, the pay they draw and their qualifications and the pay drawn and appointments held by them previous to their employment for this Department.

This concluded the business before the Coporation.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY CONTRACT.

IN December last, writes a local contemporary we published in these columns a letter from the Secretary of the Home Board, G. I P. Railway, requesting the Agent of the Company in Bombay to serve their employes with six months' formal notice of the termination of their services owing to the line being taken over by Government in June next. This notice was duly served by the Agent in the form of a circular letter, but the Company now considers that the time has arrived when it is necessary to issue individual notices of a month to certain members of the staff. These notices are merely formal, and have been issued to terminate the liability of the existing Company. The men will re-engage by signing a form agreeing to enter on and from the 1st July, 1900, the service of the new administration that will work the G. I. P. Railway. Heads of Departments have been directed to forward to the agent a list of those employes who do not desire to enter the service of the new administration. The Agent also directs that no subordinate employe shall be engaged subsequent to the issue of his circular, dated 19th May, and prior to the 30th June 1900, unless the employe agrees to take service under the new administration in which case he should be required to sign the necessary form. Except in cases of emergency new men will not be taken on and after the 31st May, after which date every effort will be made to continue the work of the line with the existing staff.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

NAGPUR NOTES.

THE weather is unusually hot, the thermometer in the shade marks 112 F. The sky is overcast with clouds threatening at every moment a heavy downpour, and the usual signs of thunder and lightning indicate an early monsoon. During the last week the heat certainly has been terrific and consequently cases of sun-fever and sun-stroke have been frequent. The children and infants have suffered worst. Cholera, in and around Nagpur and especially in the famine relief camps, has claimed many victims. The cause which has given rise to this fell disease is the bad quality of the water, which is consumed by the work-people in the camps. The Ambajerri Tank which is being widened and deepened has not failed to supply the residents of Nagpur with potable water, though the quality is very much deteriorated, and the quantity is greatly minimised. The public also make use very largely of the well-water which Government, at their own expense, have cleansed out and made the water drinkable. Had it not been for the Ambajerri and well-water our water-famine would have pinched us more severely than our food-famine. The news of the relief of Mafeking was received with great pleasure and immense enthusiasm by all classes of people. The C. P. Club celebrated the dual functions on the 24th night—the relief of Mafeking and the Queen-Empress' Birthday—by a big dinner and by a ball. The Fort artillery fired a salute of thirty-one guns and the troops in the garrison fired a feu de-joie. The N. V. R. Institute celebrated the Queen's Birthday and the Relief of Mafeking by a ball, the dancing being kept up until the small hours in the evening. The several institutes on the line of B. N. Railway had similar functions during the week. The natives in the Nagpur City contributed their quota by rejoicings of unprecedented magnitude. The MacDonnell Town Hall wore an animated appearance and the evening of the 24th was one of the grandest gala day ever Nagpur witnessed. Speeches one after another were delivered by leading citizens and members of the Local Bar. Nagpur was en fete.

Pachmari, the Elysium of the Central Provinces, where at present most of the heads of the various departments of Nagpur are on change of air, have organized a fancy dress ball, to be held on the 30th instant, Mrs. Fraser, the wife of the Chief Commissioner, has issued a large number of invitations on this occasion, no doubt all the military officers in Kamptee and civilians of Nagpur and surrounding districts will respond to the call, and the fancy dress ball promises to be one of the grandest successes of the season.

It is a great pity that the principal of St. Francis De Sale's High School and College intends abolishing the teaching of F. A. Standard, perhaps the failure of the passes of the recent examination of the Calcutta University for the F. A. has discouraged the Rev. Principal. I would suggest that a contingent of a couple of fathers for this standard would prove a success.

The St. Joseph's Convent, Nagpur, has secured better results at the recent Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University. Two girls out of three were successful in passing the examination—Misses Matilda Fernandes and Jerbai Framroze. This success is attributed to the indefatigable exertion and zeal of the Rev. Lady Superior and her clever colleagues, and we hope that the efforts will be crowned with success the next year, as the school is preparing a larger number of pupils for the Matriculation Examination.

The Birthday Honours' List is meagre yet the gentlemen receiving the honours have been considered well-earned and deserving. Many especially in the native town have been disappointed but to them we say better luck next time, nil desperandum.

Our dogs and pet dogs, and lap dogs and all domestic dogs are to be taxed at the rate of Rs. 1 per year per head, within the Civil Station limits, and these dogs will be registered, and all such dogs are to have special collars, without which they will be treated as stray dogs and destroyed.

An accident of a serious nature occurred on a passenger train last week between Nazpur and Kamptee, and the B. N. Railway and resulted in the death of one passenger and severe injury to another. Owing to the paucity of third class passenger vehicles goods waggons are used to convey passengers by mixed trains, the shutters of which open outwards. While the train was passing the water column at Peelanuddee bridge the shutters came in contact with it and were smashed, and the broken pieces flying into the waggon fractured the skull of the one man who died shortly after being taken into the dispensary at Kamptee and smashed the thumb of the other.

It is noticed from the mortality returns of the Health Officer that the total number of deaths registered in Nagpur, during the week ending 19th May was 141 against 107 and 105 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last year by 68. There were 5 deaths from cholera against 4 and 1 in the two preceding weeks. There were 13 deaths from small-pox during the week against 8 in the previous week. The mortality from plague, fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 2, 22 and 12 respectively against 4, 20 and 12 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 62·9 per mille per annum against 41·4, the mean of the last three years.

The total number of births registered was 94. The ratio of births was 41·9 per mille per annum.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—On Queen's Birthday the Rev. Michael F. Pereira, Vicar of Thana, preached a sermon in the St. John's Church in which he dwelt on the many good qualities of our Sovereign and the loyalty felt for her. At both the morning and evening services the Rev. Father asked the congregation to offer their prayers for the long life of her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India and members of the Royal family and for the early cessation of the war in the Transvaal.

At a quarterly general meeting of the Taluka Local Board, Salsette held in the Mamlatdar's Kutchery Thana, under the presidency of Mr. W. C. Shepherd, the preliminary Budget for 1901-1902, submitted by the managing committee, was formally passed on Thursday last.

Six months' furlough has been granted to Mr. Edward Lawrence, I. C. S., Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, with effect from any date after the 7th proximo Rao Saheb Venayak Vithal Subnis of Kaira, has been appointed head accountant, Huzur Account Office, Thana, vice Mr. Annaji Balaji Pandit retired.

A Maratha constable's wife gave birth to three children last week. Two of them are now alive in the Police Lines at Thana.

Ananta Karkoon and Ibram Bhunghi who were charged with having broken down a fire-plug of the Thana Municipality on the day the fire broke out at Thana, in February last, were tried by Rao Bahadur Anna Gopal Kotwal, Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of Thana, on Friday, and were acquitted.

Nineteen deaths at Bandora and nine at Coorla have occurred from plague during the past week. Cholera has lately broken out at Kalyan in this district. Three deaths from cholera took place at that station during the week.

Mr. W. C. Shepherd, I.C.S. Assistant Collector and Magistrate in charge of the Bassein and Dhanoo Division, arrived here on Monday last, and made his camp at Pipalpada in Thana.

MONETARY DIFFICULTY AND SUICIDE.

YESTERDAY afternoon Mr. Turner, the coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry at the Esplanade Police Court, regarding the death of Govindji Madhowji, a Bhunsali Bunia, aged about forty-five years. The deceased was employed as a printer in the B. B. & C. I. Railway Printing Press at its head office, Queen's Road. On the morning of the 24th instant Govindji was found lying dead on the Kennedy Sea-face, at the back of the Churney Road Station. On searching his person, the police found a Gujerati letter written in the handwriting of the deceased, in which he alleged that he had lost Rs. 1,000 by entering into an agreement with one Sadanund Shrikrishna. Sadanund in his evidence before the coroner stated that deceased had taken contracts from him to recover rents of the property belonging to the witness and his niece at Fanaswady and at Cowasji Patel Tank Road. Subsequently deceased called at the witness' place and said that he had suffered a loss as many of the rooms of one of the houses remained unoccupied. As the deceased showed his inability to pay the money according to the contract, the witness threatened to file a suit aginst him in a court of law. Dr. Sidney Smith, in his evidence, said that he made an autopty of the deceased body. From the post-mortem appearances he was of opinion that death was due to opium-poisoning. The jury on the evidence returned a verdict of suicide.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

KHOJA PUNJEBHAI CLUB.

INAUGURATION MEETING.

YESTERDAY afternoon at Chowpati Road, H. H the Aga Khan, the spiritual head of the Khoja community, performed the ceremony of opening the "Khoja Punjebhai Club" in the presence of a large number of Khoja gentlemen.

Dr. Rajaball R. Lakhdhir, Honorary Secretary of the Club, in requesting his Highness to open the club gave a brief history of the institution. The idea of establishing the club, he said, originated with some of the Khojas, a few months ago, and the object aimed at was to bring together the Punjebhai Khojas into a closer social union and to devise measures for ameliorating the condition of their community. The club was first started at Ripon Road on a modest scale, where meetings were periodically held for the purpose of discussing social problems. Political and religious questions were studiously kept out of their deliberations. Subsequently it was felt that in order to put the club on a firmer basis it was necessary to have for their guide the spiritual head of the community. Consequently when H. H. the Aga Khan returned to Bombay from Europe a month ago, a deputation of the club waited upon him and solicited his advice. His Highness expressed his sympathy with the movement and laid down the lines upon which the club was to be conducted. Under the rules regulating the affairs of the club gambling, smoking and the use of strong liquors were strictly forbidden. The club had at present about forty members on the roll and the speaker added that now that his Highness had consented to be its patron there would be a rise in the number. It was stated in conclusion that so keen was the interest taken by his Highness in the institution that he had undertaken to pay the monthly rent of the club-house. (Applause.)

His Highness, in addressing the assembly, said that he declared the club open. The object which he kept before him in starting the club was to give the poor as well as the rich of the Khoja community an opportunity to meet together and spend their time in exchanging their views on matters relating to the best interests of the community. He thanked the meeting for the kindness shown to him and added that it would be the greatest pleasure of his life to be of service to the community. (Applause.)

Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, referred to the great advantage which might accrue to the club by the co-operation of his Highness the Aga Khan, who was the spiritual head of the Khojas. It was gratifying to see that the very first movement with which his Highness had identified himself after his return from Europe was the one which related to the social advancement of the community. He also thought that his Highness deserved their best thanks for the pecuniary help he had given to them for conducting the Khoja Plague Hospital. (Applause.)

The vote was passed by acclamation, after which the assembly dispersed.

HIGH COURT IN CHAMBERS.

KAIKHASHROO N. KABRAJI
vs.
DINSHAW EDALJI WACHA.

YESTERDAY at Mr. Justice Fulton's bungalow in the afternoon Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormasji, appeared in support of a Judge's Summons that had been taken out by Mr. Kabraji for postponement in November next of the suit brought by him against Mr. D. E. Wacha for defamation, and Mr C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Dixit and Dhanjishaw, appeared for Mr. Wacha, to show cause. The affidavit of Mr. Kabraji in support of the Judges' Summons amongst other things stated that he wanted to go to England. Mr. Setalvad in showing cause after reading the affidavits and correspondence pointed out that though the defendants had requested Mr. Kabraji's attorneys to state the reasons for which Mr. Kabraji was going to England he had not given any information on that point and even the affidavit on which the summons was obtained was silent on the point. All sorts of reasons were given in the public for Mr. Kabraji's intended departure and the one given in a paper by the editor of the English columns of Mr. Kabraji's paper was that Mr. Kabraji was going to attend a musical congress in London and Paris. It may be very desirable Mr Setalvad pointed out for Mr. Kabraji to go on a pleasure trip, but if he chooses to launch into letigation and figure as a plaintiff in a suit he cannot ask the ordinary course of suit to be altered to suit his convenience unless a sufficient cause was made out. Mr. Branson said that the real reason for Mr. Kabraji's intended trip to England was that he was advised by his medical advisers to do so for the benefit of his health and that Mr. Kabraji was prepared to say that on oath Mr. Setalvad said that he did not insist upon Mr. Kabraji's taking the oath but that he would be satisfied if his Lordship took down the statement as made by Mr. Branson. Mr. Setalvad further pointed out that if Mr. Kabraji had from the beginning given this reason in the correspondence there would have been no occasion for this summons at all for if the intended trip to England was considered necessary by the medical advisers of Mr. Kabraji we would have assented to the proposed adjournment under the circumstances. Mr. Kabraji must take the consequences and must pay all costs and get the adjournment. His Lordship in giving adjournment said that the reason now given by Mr. Kabraji for his intended departure was given at a very late stage, and as the adjournment was required for Mr. Kabraji's personal convenience Mr. Kabraji must pay the costs of both parties of and incidental to the Judge's Summons.

THE BENGAL-PUNJAB RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE annual report of the Bengal-Punjab Rifle Association for the past year is a very short one, but its contents are such as cannot fail to satisfy everyone interested in rifle shooting in Upper India. The meeting at Meerut in December 1899 was a great success, and the shooting all round was much better than usual; but this is an old story now. What we are more concerned with is the statement regarding the financial position of the Association. In 1885 the outlook was a bad one, as there was a debt of Rs. 2 000 to be cleared off, and there were no special funds upon which to draw. Colonel W. Hill, who had then taken up the Honorary Secretaryship, but forth all his characteristic energy in order to improve matters. He explained to the Council and to the supporters generally of the Association that two things were absolutely necessary: the provision of ample range accommodation and the establishment of a reserve fund. The former was required with a view to attract more competitors for the championship programme, while a reserve of money had to be provided to meet the emergency of a possible collapse of an Annual Meeting owing to troops being on active service, or any other cause. In the Report now presented, which bears Colonel Hill's signature for the last time, we learn that in response to his suggestions new butts and ranges were built, the new system of marking was introduced, and all details connected with targets and appliances were carried out. About Rs. 3,000 were spent annually on the extension of the ranges and in accumulating a reserve fund, and last December saw not only the whole cost of the improvements paid for but also the Association in credit to the amount of Rs. 8,883. It should be noted also that the value of ranges, buildings and appliances, in all Rs. 20,000, is not included in the assets. A sum of Rs. 5,000 has been invested in Government securities as a reserve fund, and this will not need to be increased. The final result is that there is an additional Rs. 3,000 a year available for the expenses of the Meerut meeting and the prize lists. Of this amount Rs. 2,000 will be allotted for more prizes next December, and valuable concessions will be made in the matter of travelling allowance and tent accommodation in camp, free of charge, to competitors in class C., which includes officers and all comers. Colonel Hill is now filling an important command on the North-West Frontier, and has therefore been obliged to give up the post of Honorary Secretary of the Association: he certainly achieved wonders during his term of office, and he deserves the warmest praise for the work which he accomplished. He was connected with the old Northern India Rifle Association so far back as 1872, when he won the championship; and for nearly thirty years he has been one of the most enthusiastic supporters of rifle shooting in the country. The B. P. R. A. owes much to him, and we trust that he will accept office now as a member of the Executive Committee of the Council, though it is a far cry from the Derajat to Meerut. He

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MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cajl Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 28.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened quiet but steady, with the rate for Telegraphic 1-32nd lower on Saturday's rates from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 3 31-32d. Bank demand and credits remaining unchanged at 1s. 4d. for the former and 1s. 4 3-16d. for the latter but very little business has been done during the day.

Ready Telegraphic was wanted at 1s. 4d. and Credits were offering at 1s. 4 5-32d. but in neither case was the concession given.

Bank Telegraphic, ready and forward...		1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand	"	1s. 4d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	"	1s. 4 3-16d.
3 Francs	"	1-70
Shanghai 30 days' sight		Rs. 195
Hongkong	"	Rs. 143
Japan	"	Rs. 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened steady at Rs. 95 13-16 for the settlement on Thursday and Rs. 95 15-16 for the June settlement and during the day rates improved 1-8 per cent. for both settlements closing at Rs. 95 15-16 for ready and Rs. 96 1-16 for the end of June. The Bank of Bombay cash balance is up 20 lacs since last week as will be seen from the Bank of Bombay Statement.

STOCK AND SHARE.—Very little doing with but few alterations in prices.

	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	1,257 1-2
Commercial Bank of India	70
Tapti Valley Railway Company	482 1-2
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company	67

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	5,65,974
Do. " Branches	Inc.	1,24,667
Other "	Inc.	20,67,254
Government Securities	Dec.	25,153
Other authorised	Inc.	9,80,313
Loans	Inc.	4,40,814
Bills Discounted and purchased	Dec.	8,98,016
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	21,394
Cash	Inc.	20,05,478

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet with next to nothing doing, there are buyers for Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk at 14s. with speculators offering to sell at 14s. 6d.

COALS.—There is a large enquiry for Deshurgur for next year at Rs. 15, which however cannot be met owing to the very heavy demands for this quality for this and next year.

Singareni—at the end of last week a line was sold at Rs. 14. The market closes steady.

SEEDS.—The markets are all closed to-day in consequence of a Native holiday.

LINSEED.—Yesterday business was done in bold at Rs. 10-1 or a decline of 2 annas and the market closed with a quiet feeling.

CASTORSEED.—Rs. 37-12.

RAPESEED.—Unchanged.

POPPYSEED.—Rs. 8-14 to Rs. 8-15.

GINGELLYSEED.—Prices the same, but there is a better demand in a firmer market.

COTTON.—The market is steadier in consequence of the rise in Cotton in Liverpool and New York. There is a fair demand from the local Mills and about 1,800 to 2,000 bales were taken by them. Shippers bought a little ready Westerns at Rs. 203.

In new Crops F. G. Bengals are quoted higher at Rs. 171 and Good Broach at Rs. 201.

		Rs.		Rs.
Bengal Fine	ready	208,	May 1901	172
" F. G.	"	195		
Broach Fine	"	225	March "	200
" Good	"	220		

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898
Week's receipts at U. S. Ports	30,000	37,000	38,000
Do exports to Great B.	39,000	25,000	43,000
Do do to Continent	39,000	37,000	37,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept	6,273,000	8,045,000	8,325,000
Do. exports to U. K. do	2,117,000	3,201,000	4,579,000
Do. do to Continent do	3,210 000	3,149,000	5,117,000
Do. stock U. S. Ports	280,000	700,000	4,800,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 25th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898
Total visible supply of all kinds	2,150,000	3,820,000	3,160,000
Do. " " of Surats	71,000	187,000	174,000
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	599,000	1,477,000	1,171,000
Do. London	5,000	3,000	6,000
American Afloat	40,000	60,000	110,000
East Indian "	3,000	9,000	9,000
Total	1,347,000	1,519,000	1,296,000
Price of Mid.-Americans	5d.	3 12-32d.	3 5-8d.
Do. Good Bhownugger	4 16-32d.	2 25-32d.	3 1-16d.
Difference	16-32d.	19-32d.	9-16d.

Receipts of cotton into Bombay on Saturday :—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	146
Berar	236
Total Oomras	382
Dhollera	51
Broach	43
Westerns	154
Bengals	412
Total	942

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay on Saturday :—

	Cwts.
Wheat	20,078
Linseed	6,157
Rapeseed	12,945
Gingelly Seed	1,037
Poppy Seed	10,784
Groundnuts	407
Castor Seed	2,889
Rice	190 360
Myrabollams	7,500

BANK OF BOMBAY

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 26th May, as compared with the statement of 19th May, 1900 :—

LIABILITIES.	May 19. Rs.	May 26. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Special Reserve Fund		
Public Deposits at Head Office	54,40,748	60 06 722
Do. do. at Branches	23,97,037	25 21,701
Other Deposits	359,35,924	380,53,178
Post Bills	8,074	8,324
Credits, undrawn	17,79,332	20,57,776
Rs...	623,11,115	655,47,701
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	72 11,473	71,86,320
Other authorised Securities	12,77,789	22,58,112
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	97,19,623	102,74,173
Loans do. do.	168,15,513	172 56,329
Bills Discounted and purchased	159,12,334	150 14,318
Dead Stock	4,23,976	4,23,976
Stamps and Stationery	26,587	26,592
Bullion		
Balances with other Banks	2,58,5 0	2 65,166
Cash	100,37,250	123,42,728
Rs...	626,11,115	656,47,701

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. Tata and Co.'s Liverpool friends' weekly market letter runs as follows :—"Since our last of the 4th instant, there has been but little change. Business in futures has been very restricted, whereas there was more doing on the spot, and on three days the rates have reached and exceeded 15 000 bales. Some large spinners fearing an exhaustion of the Liverpool stock seem to have turned the futures (which they held against sales of yarns) into their special qualities of spot cotton for gradual delivery. The trade prospects in the Manchester market are disappointing. The Board of Trade returns for April show a decrease of 22 per cent against five same time last year in the export of yarn and of 5·3 per cent for goods. Spinners and Manufacturers are slowly running out of contract whilst many shippers prefer to resell their goods in Manchester to shipping them. On the other hand Calcutta shows slightly more enquiry, From America the trade news is also less favourable. No material improvement is expected until after the Presidential election in November. As an American friend of ours writes us an election period in the states is al ways an unfavourable time for trade. The feature of the week has been the stopping of delivery notices by two prominent New York houses for export to Europe. These two firms are reported to be engineering an August corner. Crop reports are contradictory. Cold nights are retarding growth in the Carolinas, Heavy rains and floods have necessitated planting even a third time in parts of central and South Texas. Reports from North Texas, however, are more favourable. In Georgia the planting is somewhat backward but there do not seem to be any complaints of a serious nature from other portions of the Cotton Belt. Contractory to expectations no report has been published by the Washington Agricultural Bureau to-day. This is causing some disappointment as the market in general had looked to it for enlightenment on the question of acreage. June-July is quoted 5·16 1-2: Jan.-Feb. 4·26 1-2. Options—August-Sept. 11s. 2½d. and Jan.-Feb. 15s. 13d.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JOHN—May 23, at Agra, the wife of Geo A John, of a daughter.
LINDESAY—May 18, at Bakloh, the wife of Captain Victor E H Lindesay, I M S, 1st Battalion IV Goorkhas, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

NAYLON—May 9, at Dhamdha, near Raipur, C P, of cholera, Henry Naylon, Military Works Branch, P W Department, aged 39 years and 7 months.
O'REILLY—May 14, at Jubbulpore, Mr John O'Reilly, late E I Railway, of heart failure, aged 59 years.
RADDICK—May 23, at No 12, Officers' Lines, Vellore, Charles Henry second son of John Charles Henrietta Raddick, aged 9 months.
SCUDDER—May 23, at Arcotia, Kodaikanal, Rev John Scudder, M D, D D, of the American Arcot Mission, in his 65th year.
WATSON—May 21, at the Eden Sanitarium, Darjiling, of pneumonia, Marjorie Joyce, eldest daughter of Archibald and Beatrice Mary Watson, Chittagong, aged 3 years and 8 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1900.

LORD SALISBURY has capped Lord Rosebery's sensational speech in the House of Lords last February. On that occasion, the Prime Minister characterised the utterance of the ex-Liberal leader as gloomy and pessimistic. Yet Lord Rosebery had never alleged that there is a root of bitterness against England in the mind of Europe which may one day lead the Continental Nations to unite in "one great wave to dash upon our shores." "Armies become larger, navies are founded, railways, telegraphs, all the apparatus which science has placed at the disposal of war," and all these may be directed against ourselves. This perilous state of things is due to the root of bitterness aforesaid, which the Premier and Foreign Minister is "wholly unable to explain," but which his lordship regards with the most serious misgiving. We have travelled far since the Venezuelan controversy, when statesmen were proud of our splendid isolation. That comforting phrase carried us with some degree of serenity through a crisis which threatened war with the United States, a conflict on which all Europe would have been not wholly disinterested spectators. Now, our isolation and the bitterness of Foreign Powers excite profound apprehensions even in the philosophic mind of Lord Salisbury. Lord Rosebery never went as far as this. He addressed himself to the precarious and dangerous situation created by the depletion of the military forces of the United Kingdom for the prosecution of a war in the interior of South Africa, and to the inadequacy of the measures taken by the Government to protect the country against complications, which are the more likely to occur seeing that foreign nations do not love us. This root of bitterness is of recent growth; it was not obvious to Lord Salisbury during his first and second ministries. It is now so evident that however one may doubt the wisdom of officially acknowledging its existence, it cannot be said to be an exaggeration of the actual state of our foreign relations, the charge of which has been in Lord Salisbury's hands for a considerable time. Professor Goldwin Smith has undertaken not to explain, but to illustrate, the international situation by a little parable. If an acquaintance were to complain that every one disliked him, one would advise him not to spend his money on revolvers and bull-dogs, but to endeavour to get his neighbours to like him.

Lord Salisbury's panacea is rifles and yet more rifles. He seems to be back in the days when Tennyson's patriotic outburst. "Form, form, riflemen, form! Steady, be ready to meet the storm!" preluded the enrolment of the Volunteers. At that time the French Colonels were the danger to be guarded against. "It is true we had a faithful ally, but only the devil knows what he means." The French Colonels and the French Emperor did not trouble us, they had quite other things to absorb their energies. We are now bidden to realise that matters are much more serious; our dangers are accumulating:—"If you look around, you will see that the elements and causes of menace are slowly accumulating, and may accumulate to such a point, as to require our most earnest and active effort to repel them." The Foreign Governments, so far as they themselves are concerned, observed a careful and calm neutrality during our troubles in South Africa. They have been uniformly guided by considerations of law, and of justice and of peace, while sections of their subjects stick at no resource of invention or exasperation in order, if possible, to damage our position in the eyes of the world. But Governments come and go, feelings change from year to year and it is necessary to take precautions: "This strange phenomenon is working itself out before our eyes, that the material for military action, for aggression, is increasing in power and efficacy in every one of the great nations every year, while the temptations to exercise it, the territories, of which it may give the possession of the key, are falling more and more at the disposal of the chances of war." In other words Europe has learned the lesson taught her with such striking success by Bismarck in 1870-71. He has had apt and intelligent pupils. Lord Salisbury sees visions of the fate which overtook Carthage and Venice:—"You must not be blind," he told his audience, "to that species of danger, which must constantly beset you; as a great Maritime Power you stand in a special position. The great military Powers of the Continent, disposing of great territory, have passed through unsuccessful wars, which again and again have landed the enemy into their country; and yet they are as strong, and even stronger, after the experience has passed by. Can we say with confidence that that would be the fact if London were the scene of a similar operation? Remember what has happened to the great maritime Powers of the past—to Holland, to Spain, to Venice, and if I might go into ancient times, to Carthage and to Tyre. In every case the great maritime Power has been paralysed and killed, not by the disasters it may have suffered, in its provinces or its outlying dependencies, but by the blow directed at the heart. That is a lesson which a Power like England ought not to neglect." That is a lesson which Mr. Stead has been endeavouring to inculcate for months past. He has been preaching in the wilderness that it is madness to send a quarter of a million of our best troops to South Africa while the country is left practically defenceless and open to invasion at the hands of any Power prepared to risk 100,000 men.

Of course there is the fleet, the mightiest that ever sailed the sea, but Lord Salisbury, like Mr. Stead, tells us that we must not put all our eggs in one basket. The fleet might be destroyed or decoyed away. We must think of our national defence on land which has a difficulty attached to it. "The problem is that we cannot have recourse to the remedy, to the defence, to the protection which every nation on the Continent has had occasion to set up and to preserve, and to which its existence is now owing. Nothing in the nature of a conscription—that is to say, nothing of a nature which requires the population of this country to leave their homes for a certain number of years to learn the military art—that, at present, as far as we can see, is not a remedy which the people of this country would accept." That being the case, the country should take the national defence into its own hands by forming rifle clubs in every district so that every man should learn how to handle a rifle within reach of his own cottage. If the Englishman of to-day is not to travel away from his own home, he will learn to emulate the skill of his ancestors with the long-bow, which first made England famous in war. Subsequently, the Prime Minister confessed to a desire to see England an armed nation like the Swiss, who are organised for the defence of their country against foreign aggression. Switzerland does not rely upon rifle clubs, but on the efficiency of a highly practical organisation, the basis of which is conscription. The whole speech is an ingenious and argumentative plea for compulsory military service which "at present" is not acceptable to the country. No one in his senses would suppose that a multitude of rifle-clubs established to enable every cottager to handle a rifle would give the country an armed force capable of meeting disciplined troops on equal terms. The "Times" frankly owns that the proposal is open to much criticism; which is unquestionably true, and none could criticise it with more conclusive logic than Lord Salisbury himself. The lurid background and the melancholy allusions to other maritime Powers were all calculated to impress the public with a sense of possible danger, and the necessity of seeking an adequate remedy. That remedy was clearly, in the opinion of the speaker, the one in which all the Continental nations have found stability and security. It remains to be seen whether the British people will rise to the height of this great argument and consent to be even as their neighbours at the other side of the silver streak.

THE fortification of positions from Vryheid to Laing's Nek and of Polfontein would not matter very much but for the fact that the dislodgement of the enemy must be effected before further progress is made and the advance of both right and left wings is delayed while this is being done. Every moment lost in these two localities is so much gain to those who are preparing to defend Pretoria or to blow up the mines at Johannesburg. Their destruction or material damage seems almost inevitable, for Lord Roberts's message distinctly says that his troops were only just in time to prevent the destruction of the coal mines at Vereeniging. The entrenchments at Polfontein will for a time interrupt communications between Mafeking and Pretoria, for at that spot the north and south roads meet and diverge, in fact it is the key to the Rand. The importance of Mafeking has increased since the railway was re-opened and is now carrying in supplies from Bulawayo. The fortifications between Laing's Nek and Vryheid will be in Free State territory along the ridges of the Belela's Berg through Utrecht. Meantime Lord Roberts has crossed the Vaal river. Pary's drift by which the advance guard crossed is eight or ten miles to west of Vereeniging whence Lord Roberts wires. Lindique's drift, which General French crossed, is between the two. Mayerton, whence the Boers are reported to have fled, lies ten or twelve miles to north of Vereeniging on the Pretoria line, and as the town was not favourably placed to admit of a stand being made there they contemplate making one ten miles higher up where the Klip river runs through the goldfields. We were told that the Boers were to prevent us crossing the river, and that they were to make their great stand on the Vaal. We have crossed the Vaal.

THE commercial prosperity of Calcutta during last year shows continued improvement, and some interesting details are given in the report on the administration of Bengal. Compared with the previous year the imports showed a slight falling off, the value of the trade being nearly 38 crores as against 40, but the deficiency is more than counterbalanced by an increase of ten crores in the export trade. The total value of the sea-borne trade of Bengal is 102 crores against 95 crores in the preceding year. Trade with United Kingdom fell off equivalent to 2 per cent., the decrease occurring in both exports and imports. The imports of treasure were smaller, and as there was an improvement in the transactions of other merchandise, to this is attributed the chief cause of the falling off. The tea industry shows a slight decline. England took a much less quantity, but there was a great demand in Germany for the article. The latter country now takes more tea from India than is despatched to the United States. The tax on bounty-fed sugar, notwithstanding its recent imposition, has had a decided effect on shipments of beet sugar. There was a remarkable reduction in the quantity sent to this country, and its commercial growth will be checked to a greater extent in future years. For the first time the United States imported paddy. Trade in opium with Hong Kong advanced, and owing principally to larger imports of treasure and heavier exports of grain and coal, trade with Ceylon advanced 14 per cent. The commercial dealings with the Straits Settlements also improved and an advance of 25 per cent. by Mauritius was registered. Belgium sent larger consignments of matches and cotton twist and took more extensive shipments of grain, while Austria profited by the loss of the sugar trade with Germany, being enabled to show an increase of 11 per cent. The development of the trade in raw cotton assisted in the increase in this article of over 200 per cent., but Belgium exceeded this advance by taking three times as much raw cotton as in the previous years. Shipments to England and France fell off seriously, the reason being the unprecedentedly low price of American cotton, which the manufacturers in those countries prefer. The coasting or interportal trade shows a big deficiency. The falling off in the importation of Indian produce was very large, but against this enormous decline foreign merchandise showed a small improvement. The export trade with Bombay port decreased 56.2 per cent., and this may be attributed to plague in the Presidency. The decrease at Madras is due to an unsatisfactory export trade. The year was unsatisfactory to the mills, and only a few made anything like the profits they hope for in an average year. There was a large increase in the consumption of wines and spirits which is attributed to the return of the English troops, but it is hardly likely the soldiers alone could account for such a great disparity.

IN the "Medical Annual" Dr. J. Priestley, medical officer of health for Lambeth, touches on a point, the importance of which should not be overlooked by public bodies called upon to deal with overcrowding and insanitary areas. In London and other big centres of population in England it is the fashion with public authorities to condemn insanitary areas with the unwarranted result of a wholesale displacing of tenants, and as a consequence the homeless people have to move into neighbouring houses which in turn also become overcrowded, and rapidly develop into rookeries. Public bodies before displacing tenants should consider how they can provide suitable and sufficient accommodation until the new dwellings are erected. This has been the policy of the Improvement Trust in reference to the demolition of the unwholesome buildings in Nagpada. There are, however, many specially defective houses in Bombay on which owners ought to spend money to make their properties even passably habitable. There may be some who are financially unable, but the majority of such owners of insanitary property are purely unwilling to effect improvements, and to these persons the rigorous enforcement of the law should be applied. In dealing with insanitary dwellings in Bombay the authorities are not hampered as in England, where if an area is cleared of insanitary dwellings the new accommodation must be erected in the vicinity. This is essential as the people by reason of their poverty or uncertainty of occupation find it absolutely necessary to live near to the place which provides casual or irregular work. The idea in the improvement of Bombay is to spread out the city by building up the suburbs, and such houses let at a small rent would readily attract tenants from the densely-populated districts. Dr. Priestley points out that the cost of erecting model dwelling-houses in large cities in England is so great that builders cannot afford to let them out at rentals which the people affected can afford to pay. To get over this difficulty and allow private enterprise to supply the accommodation he suggests that money should be lent to builders and others at very low rates of interest by public bodies, and to be repayable after much longer periods than have been hitherto allowed. He asks: Why should not a public body purchase land, and then lend to private owners money at 2½ per cent, or less, for a period of ninety-nine years for the building of working class dwellings—the latter to revert to the public body, which is the ratepayers, at the expiration of the loan period? The suggestion is certainly worthy of the consideration of those interested in the improvement of Bombay.

IN a report issued yesterday the Meteorological Department state that cables received this week from Mauritius, Zanzibar and Seychelles point to considerable delay in the advance of south-east trades towards the Equator, while the heavy rainfall at Zanzibar appears to show that the current, notwithstanding the wind direction, is determined more than usual towards the Zanzibar coast.

THE Calcutta and Allahabad post last evening was delivered in Bombay at 7 o'clock.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Egypt, with the outward mails of the 18th inst., left Aden at 8 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m., on Friday next.

LORD NORTHCOTE has sent the Honorary Secretary Rs. 7,470 as a donation to the Bombay Presidency Famine Fund, from the Hon. W. F. D. Smith, M.P., of Grosvenor Place, London.

COLONEL GWATKIN is temporarily commanding Peshawar district, vice Brigadier-General MacCall, on temporary leave.

THE Marine Department will not now take over the flotilla and plant maintained at Kotri by the North-Western Railway.

AT the request of Lord Roberts the Government of India has agreed to officers who went out from India with the corps of bhistis remaining in South Africa.

THE native infantry detachment has been withdrawn from the post at Dhar to Fort Lockhart for the summer. Dhar will be held for the summer by 30 Border Police.

THE Superintendent of the Meteorological Observatory at Kila Drosh reports light snow on the higher ranges on the 1st April, and a heavier fall on the evening of the 8th May.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Thursday was 75. Fifteen fresh cases of plague and the same number of deaths were recorded. Two of the fresh cases are among the Eurasian community.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 5th May 1900 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1899 of 4,49,913 maunds and Rs. 64,153 in the earnings.

THE mail was carried off by raiders near Wano on the morning of the 22nd instant. At the request of the Political Officer, 150 rifles and 50 sabres scoured the Tiarza nullah, but without result.

THE Government of India have exempted Native Army pensioners from payment of the money securities which are demanded of men who are employed in such civil capacities as peons, treasury guards, etc.

IT is not yet known when the reduction in the telegraph rates between England and India will be introduced, as the final details of the scheme are not yet settled. Probably, however there will not be any great delay.

THE Ahmedabad Prantej Railway statement of traffic for the week ending 14th ultimo amounts Rs. 6,253, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,614; total earnings from 1st January to 14th ultimo are Rs. 86,550, being an increase of Rs. 35,661.

THE Tapti Valley Railway statement of traffic for the week ending 14th ultimo, amounts to Rs. 17,864; being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 15,150; total earnings from 1st January to 14th ultimo are Rs. 230,971, being an an increase of Rs. 202,448.

MR. R. T. GREER, Inspector-General of Bengal Police, has been granted an extension of leave for four months, which will delay his return to the end of October. Mr. Masters, Bengal Police, is to continue to act for the Inspector-General.

ANOTHER village, Shikupur, has been attacked with plague in the Jullundur district. This new village has a population of 770, is situated near other infected villages round about the town of Nawashahr, and was previously infected last year.

THE boys of the High School at Allahabad, St. Joseph's High School, Agra, and St. Joseph's, Darjeeling, have been included amongst the institutions the pupils in which are eligible for employment in the Military Department of the Secretariat.

ON the night of the 26th a band of Waziris raided a small party of natives travelling to Bannu on this side of Islam Chowki. Two natives were killed, and the raiders, though pursued by Cavalry, bolted into the hills and escaped. They were forced to leave behind all the stolen cattle.

THE water picket at Kajuri Kach was attacked at 5-45 a.m., on the morning of the 23rd instant. Three rifles, 44 rounds of ammunition, two pouches, two belts, and one bayonet, frog and scabbard were carried off. A sepoy of the 27th Punjab Infantry was severely wounded in the affray.

SMALL parties of Waziri raiders are once more giving trouble in the neighbourhood of the Gomul Pass. Their main object seems to be the the theft of rifles, the demand for which across the frontier is very marked just now. Troops at detached posts have consequently to be much on the alert.

NEWS from Udaipur states that a dacoity occurred there on the night of the 15th, about four miles from Kherwara. A military guard was sent from Dherwara and met the dacoits, the latter shooting arrows. The guard replied with their rifles, killing two, wounding six and capturing two. The rest of the dacoits then fled.

THE special thanks of the Government of India have been conveyed to Major Dallas, R.E., who lately reverted to the Home Establishment. Major Dallas has been Assistant Secretary, Military Department, since 1890, and during that period has always performed the varied and important duties entrusted him with industry, ability and tact.

THE 3rd Madras Light Infantry has now been rearmed with Lee-Metford rifle and that the sepoys are very proud at being the first to receive the new weapon. It will be some time before the whole consignment of Lee-Enfield rifles can be received from England, so that those regiments not in the Field Army will in all probability not be re-armed until next year.

THE Government of Madras has notified in the "Fort St. George Gazette" an alteration of the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Collector of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, by entirely including in the Chicacole Taluq of the Ganjam District the banks and bed of the Languba River, which are situated partly within the limits of the Vizagapatam District and partly within those of the Ganjam District.

THE "Madras' Mail" announces the death at Kodaikanal of the Rev. John Scudder, M.D., D.D., of the American Arcot Mission, in his 65th year. Dr. Scudder was the youngest of the seven brothers whose long service in India, following that of their father, the Rev. Dr. John Scudder, has made the name so well-known and respected. The late Dr. Scudder himself had entered upon the thirtieth year of this service. He leaves a brother, the Rev. Dr. J. W. Scudder, of Palmaner. His wife and six children survive him, Miss Ida S. Scudder, the Rev. J. W. Scudder and Mr. W. T. Scudder being in this country.

A CALCUTTA correspondent of "Land and Water" draws attention to the probable baneful effects likely to accrue from the issue of an advertisement of a local firm, offering to purchase the skins of jungle cocks by the fifties. European sportsmen are not likely to respond to such an invitation of wholesale slaughter but natives will, it is apprehended, take up the business with avidity, causing an immense amount of damage, for the Indian shikari is a persistent "potter" seldom if ever permitting his bird to rise and as the jungle cock and his harem of three keep close order as many hens are likely to be immolated as the brighter plumaged males, by the letting drive promiscuously, into the lot Again, "potting" is indulged in by our Aryan brethren without the least regard to season, and the feathers most needed—hackle-neck ones—fade considerably as the rains set in, so that many skins will have to be rejected, while curing is done in the most perfunctory manner. Brilliant plumaged birds there are all over the East, but that wholesale slaughter quickly tells was made painfully apparent in the Dacca district some years back, when a run upon the neck feathers of the common white heron of the rice fields arose (the circumstance was referred to in the Calcutta "Asian" very recently); a marked diminution in the numbers of these semi-tame birds being observable in less than three months. Public opinion has pronounced against the slaughter of bright-hued birds in England, but the feathers of many Indian ones are in demand for the Continent, but in many up-country bazaars, those of the woodpecker, kingfisher, blue jay, golden oriel, green shrike, and even the fair small scarlet anal feathers of the male bulbul may be seen exposed for sale. Some may argue that these birds are so numerous that the collection of a few thousands will make no appreciable difference, but we have before us examples of the havoc in the seal fisheries of the present day. Indiscriminate slaughter has abolished the once well-known bison robe and hearthrug, so the Indian, as well as all true sportsmen, may well protest against the crusade meditated on one of the handsomest birds of the jungles.

AT the review of the troops by her Majesty in Phœnix Park the Navy made a brilliant show. The bluejackets and Marines numbered 1,800, under Captain R. O. Foote, C.M.G., with Lieutenant A. W. Craig as Brigade-Major, and Mr. Midshipman Bayldon as Aide-de-Camp. The guns in the command consisted of a Maxim battery on stands, three field batteries, each of four 12-pr. breachloaders, one battery of muzzle-loaders, and two batteries, of Maxims on field carriages. The "Times" correspondent, referring to the spectacles, says, "To see these brawny fellows roll past with their great bands swinging with their guns, and to see the Marines follow, almost if not quite as stalwart, and to look at the dapper midshipmen with their ducks and their white gloves, was sheer delight, and none enjoyed the sight more than the Queen." He also relates a curious incident in connection with the advance in review order. A herd of deer quite a hundred in number, massed themselves in front of the bluejackets, and when the men advanced galloped forward, passing in front of the Queen. The ships of the Channel squadron escorted her Majesty across the Channel on her return journey, and have since left for a cruise.

AMID the flood of comment, much of it exceedingly ill-informed, which has been let loose by the despatches revealing the state of muddle which prevailed during the few hours when Spion Kop was in our hands, not a little injustice has been done to General Coke. It is perhaps not unnatural that people who do not take the trouble to sift things to the bottom should have jumped to the conclusion that when almost everybody concerned in the unhappy incident has incurred censure, General Coke, who took a prominent part, must have been in the same galley with all the rest. But as a matter of fact the despatches themselves made it perfectly clear that General Coke was the one superior officer who came thoroughly well out of the affair. And if he had not been called down to consult with Sir Charles Warren the hill would never have been surrendered. We are surprised to notice that the "Outlook" actually suggests that he should perhaps have disobeyed the order to leave the top at so critical a juncture. Such a suggestion is absurd. The one thing which would be absolutely fatal would be for a commander to disobey orders even when he knows that "someone had blundered." General Coke did endevour to communicate with Sir Charles Warren by signal before he left the hill, and took every possible precaution to prevent a surender in his absence. More than that he could not and should not have done. Lord Roberts has made his own view of the matter clear by his censure of Sir Charles Warren for not going himself to the top instead of summoning Coke to headquarters.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LORD ROBERTS CROSSES THE VAAL RIVER.

LONDON, MAY 28.

Lord Roberts, in a despatch, dated Vereeniging, the 27th, says: We crossed the Vaal River this morning and are now encamped on the north bank.

The advance of our troops only just prevented the destruction of the coal mines on both banks.

Our casualties were only four.

BOERS ACTIVE NEAR LAING'S NEK.

LONDON, MAY 27.

Reuter wires from Newcastle that the Boers are very active and have been largely reinforced.

They are fortifying positions extending from Vryheid to Laing's Nek.

General Hildyard's Division has arrived at Newcastle.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent wires:—Various estimates put the strength of the Boers at Vryheid at 1,000, and at Laing's Nek at 2,000. They are said to be intent upon fighting. There are also patrols at Buffalo River, and a large semi-circle extending from Majuba to Pongwana is being fortified and entrenched. Six guns have been placed in position, and are visible. Other accounts state that the main forces are all making for Heidelberg. Colonel Bethune reports that the ambuscade at Nqutu was due to Captain Goff impetuously attacking Christian Botha's entrenched commando without awaiting reinforcements. Lieutenants Lanham and Malachlan were killed and nine captured. The rest of the squadron were either killed or wounded. General Rundle is still at Trommel. Two laagers are visible, but the enemy are disinclined to fight and are making in the direction of 2,000 others beyond Ficksburg, which has been taken, the Landdrost being imprisoned. The Basutos are delighted, because 50 of their men have been selected as policemen in Ladybrand District.

General Rundle has recommended a trooper for the Victoria Cross for returning and lifting Mr. Winston-Churchill on to his saddle during the scouting skirmish at Wakkestroom at the end of April. Both Mr. Churchill and the trooper escaped unhurt.

ADVANCE OF RUNDLE'S DIVISION EASTWARD.

LONDON, MAY 28.

General Rundle's division is moving steadily eastward in three columns and occupied Senekal on the 27th instant.

General Rundle with General Campbell is advancing from Trommel whilst General Boyes on the left is advancing from Bestersflat and General Brabant from Ficksburg.

THE POSITION ON THE NATAL BORDER.

Reuter (New Castle) states that detachment of the enemy are frequently appearing near Tugago. We have blocked the Vanreenan's Pass.

The enemy hold Muller's and Botha's Passes.

BRITISH WITHDRAWN FROM HEILBRON.

A despatch from Lord Roberts mentions incidentally that our troops at Heilbron have been temporarily withdrawn.

Other reports add that the Boers have re-occupied Heilbron.

THE BOERS REOCCUPY LINDLEY.

A despatch to the "Standard," dated Vredefort Road, 24th, says the enemy re-entered Lindley, as our troops left.

THE BOERS AT KLIP RIVER.

Reuter's correspondent with General Hamilton says the position at Klip River, which the enemy were believed to be occupying, is only a few miles from Johannesburg.

RUMOURS OF SURRENDER.

Rumours are reiterated both on the Natal and Free State borders that President Kruger is seriously considering the question of surrendering.

LATER.

Over 200 Boers have surrendered in the last ten days.

THE RAILWAY OPEN TO BULUWAYO.

General Baden-Powell reports that the railway from Mafeking to Buluwayo has been restored and supplies are arriving.

GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

An Anglo-German syndicate, with a capital of two millions sterling, has acquired the rights to work the northern part of German South-West Africa.

It is proposed to send an expedition to the Otavi copper mines, and then to construct a railway from Great Fisch Bay to Pretoria, via the Gaberones. The railway is estimated to cost a million and a-half.

AUGMENTING THE ARMY.

Lord Lansdowne, in the House of Lords, objected to the disturbing of the cavalry roster. He said that 20,000 reservists had already been enrolled out of 30,000 applications. It is not proposed to create them into a standing reserve in view of the cost of two millions annually. The twelve new infantry battalions will consist of two battalions each of the Irish Guards, Northumberland Fusiliers, Liverpools, Worcesters, Middlesex and Manchesters. The three new cavalry regiments being raised averaged 500 men. Seven horse batteries had already been raised, also thirty of thirty-six new field batteries.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

LONDON, MAY 27.

Reuter (Pekin) states that the diplomatic body there have asked the Tsung-li-Yamen for an explicit statement regarding the measures China intends to take to cope with the Boxers' movement.

SERIOUS NEWS FROM TIENTSIN.

LONDON, MAY 28.

A Reuter's despatch from Tientsin, dated to-day, says the Boxers, last evening, burned the Liulino station, on the Luhan railway, 29 miles from Peking. They wrecked the track and murdered several Chinese employes and are reported to be now marching on Peking.

LATER.

A Reuter's despatch from Tientsin, dated this afternoon says, the British and Belgians have evacuated Fengtl (sic) where the Boxers are expected to-day.

Trains between Peking and Tientsin have ceased running.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Egypt, with the English mails of the 18th instant, left here for Bombay at 8 p.m., to-day.

JAPAN PREPARING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 27.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent wires, London, 26th May:—

It is reported from Washington that five torpedoes are being placed in all Japanese harbours in anticipation of an early conflict.

STAFF CORPS APPOINTMENTS.

AN IMPORTANT CHANGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 28.

An important change has been sanctioned in the system of selecting officers of the Unattached List for the Staff Corps of the various commands. These appointments have hitherto been made by the Government of India. In future they will be disposed of at the army head-quarters under orders of the Commander-in-Chief where family claims of the various candidates will also be considered. Appointments will be notified as at present by the Government of India in the *Gazette*.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

A general meeting of subscribers to the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, held here today, was well attended, Mr. Higham presiding. Resolutions of the Provisional Committee were confirmed and the following local committee, to organise measures for obtaining the reconsideration of the recent ruling of the Secretary of State, was elected:—Messrs. Becher, Burn, Blake, Collins, Dover, Fern, Harington, Higham, Lees, Maclean, MacCracken, McCan Milne, Rae, Ribbentrop, Tucker, and Walker.

THE PLAGUE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

The report of the Indian Plague Commission will most probably be published in India about the middle of the next month.

SPECIAL PENSION.

The Secretary of State has approved the grant of a special pension of £250 per annum to Hon. Captain T. A. Ezechiel, late of the Bombay Commissariat and Transport Department.

MILITARY NOTIFICATION.

Lieutenant Strachey, Norfolk Regiment, relieves Captain Chitty as Station Staff Officer at Deesa.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. SHEPPARD.

POONA, MAY 28.

An entertainment was given to Mr. Sheppard, Collector of Poona, previous to his departure for England, at Hirabag Town Hall, this evening, at which General Burnett and a number of officers in the station were present. The chairman briefly thanked Mr. Sheppard for his kindness to them and his consideration for the poor, his generosity to them out of his own purse, and his exertions in establishing a grain-shop for the starving people.

Mr. Sheppard then briefly replied, thanking them for their good wishes. The gardens were lit and refreshment provided.

EXECUTION AT YERROWDA JAIL.

The two men, who were concerned in sacrificing a payalu child in January last in order to recover some lost treasure, were hanged at Yerrowda this morning.

LADY NORTHCOTE'S HELP TO POOR WEAVERS.

Lady Northcote sent Mr. Sheppard Rs. 350 for distribution among the poor weavers living in Poona. Mr. Sheppard with the assistance of Messrs. Ramnarayen Ameerchund and Chatterbhoy Balmuckand collected over 300 of these people and to each of them a dhotur and from ten to twenty pounds of grain according to their family were given.

THE ENTERIC EPIDEMIC IN RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 28,

As a result of the report submitted by the Sanitary Commissioner of Rangoon to the Government of Burma upon the recent serious epidemic of enteric fever, which caused such a heavy death-roll this year in Rangoon Town amongst the European population, the Municipal President was directed to convene a meeting of the medical profession, who assembled in the Town Council Hall on Saturday morning, to consider the report and returns of the Municipal Health Officer on the investigations he made during the prevalance of the disease, and to determine the causes of the outbreak.

The Municipal President reported that samples of drinking water drawn from house-taps in eighteen different places had been tested, with the result that some of them were found to be good, but others were bad, and he recommended that an analysis should be made of the water supplied to houses in the Municipal area; but one old standing and very experienced practitioner contended that unless they had the benefit of some bacteriological observations to go upon it would be futile to attempt to prove the existence of typhoid in drinking-water.

He then enumerated some of the principal existing defects in the sanitary conditions of Rangoon Town and Cantonments, and recommended that these defects should be removed by the Executive and Sanitary officers of the Rangoon Municipality and Cantonments, and proposed that the matter should be referred back to the Municipal Committee, who should insist on the officer responsible for the sanitation of the town doing their duty thoroughly.

Another practitioner enjoying a lucrative practice condemned the idea of wasting valuable time in discussing an evil which primarily was due to the laxity of the officials who were specially appointed and paid by the public to look after the sanitation of the town and, therefore, any conclusions which they might arrive at, without having a scientific basis to go on, would be valueless.

Colonel Brandford, Principal Medical Officer, Rangoon District, proposed that the Municipal Committee should institute a thorough enquiry into the imperfect drainage and faulty water-supply of the Rangoon Municipality. These, he said, were evidently both at fault, and he recommended that the Committee should call in skilled assistance if they felt unable to deal with the question themselves.

Colonel Brandford also informed the meeting that the Government of India's Bacteriologist was at present on tour in Burma, and suggested that his services be applied for because it would be of great value to have the benefit of his analysis of the drinking-water.

He further pointed out that the mere fact that the samples of water tested varied in their conditions and tended to show that some thing was radically wrong, that the drinking-water became contaminated after it was distributed in the town.

It was eventually decided to refer the Health Officer's report back to the Municipal Committee with the recommendation that three medical practitioners be invited to serve on a board for investigating the extent and causes of the epidemic, and that the services of a skilled bacteriologist be obtained, if possible.

The report showed that seventy-seven cases of fever were treated medically, and the probable causes ascribed were bad drainage and insanitary surroundings, contaminated water and food, escape of sewer gases into the water pipes due to leaking of manholes and faulty water connections, adulterated milk, insanitary condition of the town and an impure water source. Milk, ice and aerated waters were also regarded as fruitful sources of infection.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray left here this morning.

ADEN, MAY 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here this evening.

The same Co.'s steamer Itinda left hereto-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Bhownugger	4 16-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101
8 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	110 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper	63 3-4
Bar Silver	27 5-8

THE SIMLA SEASON.

A ROUND OF GAIETY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 24.

If any testimony were needed of the popularity of her Excellency Lady Curzon it was supplied by the unanimous manner in which Simla took advantage of what was little more than a break in the clouds last Thursday to attend the annual garden-party at Viceregal Lodge. The weather had been uniformly atrocious for several successive days. Hostesses who thoughtfully put "Tea and Thunder" in the corners of their at home cards were the only ones who ran no risk of disappointing their guests. Conversation was impossible on some of those afternoons when people asked to fill a compound were herded into the usual six by nine hill drawing-room. Simla could produce no epigrams to compete with the cracks and peals going on outside. Needless to say the gardens suffered sadly. My roses will take weeks to recover from the cold in their heads contracted by standing several times ankle deep in hail-stones. Just such another afternoon threatened last Thursday, but the weather held off long enough to permit the supposition that the garden-party would take place and in spite of damp sward and gravel under foot and threatening clouds on the horizon, take place it did. A certain amount of courage perhaps came of the general acquaintance with the capacity and hospitality of Viceregal Lodge itself in an emergency, but it requires more than that to account for the number and enthusiasm of the rickshaws and ponies that took risks from uttermost Chota Simla, and Shakli and Kaintu and the parts about the rear of Jakko, to join the procession that led past the guard at the gates on this occasion. Toilets were mingled, many dames not venturing their very best and prettiest in view of the chances of a ducking either going or coming; but here and there a radiant creation trailed about, all the more fascinating for the lack of competition. Among the men top hats were distinctly more noticeable than they were last year, with the frock coat that solemnly corresponds; but the usual grotesque variety of male costume offended the eye. Two or three seasons ago a lady made the sensation she enjoyed by appearing at the Viceregal garden-party in fancy dress. If some eccentric of the other sex would make his appearance in pyjamas the limit of forbearance would probably be reached, and we should have an order which would settle for all times what men are to wear at these at homes. A good deal of nonsense is constantly talked in these parts about the paucity of the masculine wardrobe—the shiny seam and the aged silk hat, brought out for duty once or twice a year. If military men, who are notoriously badly paid, can afford, or do afford to keep expensive uniforms in constant and perfect order in this climate, civilians with fat billets can certainly face the outlay required to make them look like gentlemen on occasions which require something more than the appearance of officials. Simla is no longer the camping ground of a hot weather picnic, it is the head-quarters, constantly more permanent, of the Government, and the summer capital of India; and it is possible for behaviour to be too *al fresco* here. However, in so far as I am aware, nobody was turned away from the garden-party on sartorial grounds.

Lady Collen's *musicale* was the other social event of the week. And Inveraru was more blessed than Viceregal Lodge in the matter of the weather. The garden of that charming house was looking its best for the occasion and our lord the sun graced it very specially with his presence. Her Excellency Lady Curzon was also there and all the official world. Her Excellency was looking lovely in soft dove gray, a colour she much affects. Mrs. Kuper wore a striking costume of deep purple relieved with rose. Mrs. Hawkins wore cream trimmed with mink and a lace zouave. Mrs. Wheeler's costume was one of the simplest and most french, a figured silk in tones of lavender. Mrs. Harvey looked charming in a pale blue costume, one of those delicate conceptions which she carries out with such effect. Mrs. Maitland was also in pale blue with a lace over-dress, a very pretty frock. Lady Law looked very handsome in cream with a deep lace fichu. Both nature and art, one may say, smiled upon the occasion, and I was extremely grateful to the various ladies who opened my eyes more fully to the charms of the scene. Lady Collen's musical party has become almost a yearly function and is much looked forward to. The garden tempted me so much that of the music I can hardly chronicle more than the strains of the band, but I hear that among the drawing-room performers, Mrs. Branson was made enthusiastically welcome back to Simla, where she gave much pleasure last year. The Herr Von Waldthausen has sent out cards for one of his much desired dances on the 6th, and Lady Palmer gives one on the 1st. The State Ball, as you must be tired of hearing, comes off on the 28th and the Club opened the season, as it usually does, with a very successful dance at the Town Hall last night. The season's gaieties are well upon us, but the scarcity of men, I hear, is almost as great as ever.

Looking down upon Annandale from the station one sees the tents set up in readiness for the volunteer gathering which is always a feature of the Queen's Birthday. A large number of visitors have come up from the plains to take part in the festivities of this annual holiday, which will be the brighter for the cheerful news that has been coming in from South Africa. The levee to-night will probably be a full one.

The Honours' List was issued here yesterday. The large number of nominations to the new Kaisar-i-Hind Order it contains makes it unusually lengthy, though the list of native titles it includes is a short one. Of the more important decorations the C. S. I., conferred on Mr. Upcott, the popular Commandant of the Simla Volunteers, and the C. B.s granted to Brigadier-General More-Molyneux, long associated with Simla in the capacity of head of the Intelligence Department, and to Colonel Thompson, Director-General of the Army Veterinary Department here, are the ones that principally interest us locally.

The Kaisar-i-Hind list is a specially instructive one. It shows that Lord Curzon means to continue the system, he started last year, of searching out for decoration rather those who are bearing the burden and beat of the work in the plains than the men who sit at head-quarters and direct operations. The Kaisar-i-Hind Order is, I understand, designed to correspond to the Albert medal at home, and will be in civilian life in India very much what the D. S. O. is to the military. It will be conferred in recognition of public services rendered outside of immediate official duty. The district officer, for example, will not receive the Kaisar-i-Hind medal merely for distinguished success in the administration of his charge through a number of uneventful years, though the C. I. E. or the C. S. I. may be granted to him for doing so. The medal is meant as a mark of recognition for those who have stepped outside routine and helped their fellowmen under special circumstances. The visitation of plague and famine through which India has been passing offers an immense field of opportunity for winning it, and of the doctors and princes, district officers, missionaries, nurses and soldiers, whose names appear in the initial roll of honour, it will be seen that the majority have earned their distinction in relieving distress or fighting pestilence. The names are arranged alphabetically and the series is remarkable. Of those who receive the gold medal, Captain Bingley has been one of the most energetic and tactful of Bombay plague officers: Mr. Bosanquet has devoted himself with cleverness and extraordinary zeal to famine work in Central India; General Burnett directed the plague campaign in Poona; Mr. Calnan has distinguished himself in famine work in the North-Western Provinces; Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell is remembered for his helpfulness on the occasion of the great Assam earthquake; Mr. Chatterton is associated with the institution of the valuable aluminium industry which has sprung up in Southern India; Major-General Cooke was president of the plague committee at Karachi; the Maharajah of Durbhanga has distinguished himself by princely liberality in connection with the famine; Major-General Gatacre directed plague operations in Bombay; the Maharajah of Gwalior has guided his State with wisdom and enlightenment through a great calamity; Mr. Home has been at the head of the famine works in Jodhpur; Mr. Humphreys has conducted the relief operations in the worst affected district of the Punjab; the Maharani of Hutwa has made a great name by her charities; Dr. James has kept the plague at bay in the Punjab; Sir Francis Maclean has been chairman of the Famine Fund Committee; Mr. Malabari has done much good in Western India by his teaching and influence as a social reformer as well as by his charities and example; Mr. Smeaton has been secretary to the Famine Fund; Mr. Sheppard has distinguished himself by his sympathy and energy in dealing with plague; the Nawab Sir Vikar-ul-Umra has grappled with the famine in the Nizam's Territory. These are only a few in a long list. They may be taken as typical, however, of the gathering which the Kaisar-i-Hind Order has brought together.

No information beyond that communicated by Mr Hanbury in the House of Commons has reached the Government of India on the subject of the impending reduction in the cable rates between India and England. It is generally thought, however, that it would be a mistake to accept any concession short of the two-shilling rate, for which the Government of India have all along contended. Two shillings per word would be reasonable and there is no ground for allowing the cable companies to compromise on half-a-crown, a rate which, once adopted, it would be exceedingly difficult to alter.

Though the comprehensive scheme, which is understood to be under consideration, for strengthening the transport available for the use of the army in India, is not yet through, a good deal is being done in a quiet way to keep what exists up to at least full strength. The last step taken in this desirable direction has been the re-engagement by the Government of India of fifteen hundred hired camels, which had accumulated in the Punjab Command in excess of immediate requirements.

The report of the committee which sat recently to consider the question of the reform of the Punjab Police is now under the consideration of the local Government at Simla. The scheme, it is understood, includes the improvement of the pay of the force, from the constables and detectives upwards, somewhat upon the lines of the arrangement already accepted for the N.-W. Provinces police. The reform will be brought into force as soon as funds admit. It should enable a higher standard, both as regards efficiency and uprightness to be enforced.

Orders may be expected to issue shortly from Simla on the subject of the re-organisation of the Waziristan levies. The matter is intimately associated with the new frontier policy, and is one into which Lord Curzon looked very closely during his recent tour.

Among the more important matters now engaging the attention of the Punjab Government are the recommendations of the Punjab Frontier Crimes Committee, which are concerned with the amendment of the criminal code of the border, also the Land Alienation Bill. The latter measure will probably be discussed in the Viceroy's Council this season.

There is no more remarkable example of the growing sympathy between the various sections of the Anglo-Saxon race than is afforded by the splendid response which is being made in the United States of America to the cry for help on behalf of the famine-stricken millions in India. Dr. Klopsch of the New York "Christian Herald," who is now in India, hopes that America's total contribution will be not far short of three million dollars. This is, of course, a vastly larger sum than was collected in the United States on the occasion of the famine of 1896-97, and if anything like the amount is realized, it will raise the total of the present famine fund above that of its great predecessor.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

CAMBAY.

A GRAND durbar was held in honor of the Queen's Birthday on the 24th instant. Through the able arrangement of the Dewan Saheb Rao Bahadur Madhewram the affair was a great success. The sight was worth seeing and an imposing one to a degree. Throughout the firing of the usual salute of guns, all present kept standing. The Mahomedans and the Parsis had an advantage over Hindus for the latter could not participate in tea-sipping. Fortunately the Hindu religion does not impose any restriction as far as the organ of hearing is concerned and they could all enjoy singing. In the evening to add to the hilarity of the occasion Khan Sahib K. R. Nanjiani arranged a prize-distribution to all the successful students of the Urdu School at his own expense, our well-known Arabic scholar, Mr. Faizul Husain, being in the chair, who in an able speech supported the Khan Saheb in his pathetic exhortation to the boys to shake off indolence and to study earnestly. Mr. Sayiad Husain who followed dwelt on the educational backwardness of the Mahomedans and thanked the Khan Saheb for his benevolent encouragement to the boys.

BROACH SOCIAL CLUB.

The Broach Social Club held special rejoicing on the 24th instant in honor of her Gracious Majesty's Birthday. The club premises were tastefully decorated with flags, bunting and ever-greens, and a brass band played selections of music. After the leading gentlemen of the city and the members of the club had taken their seats, the Honorable Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, C.I.E., was voted to the chair. Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal, the retired Deputy Collector, then rose and in an impressive speech dwelt on the advantages of clubs where sport and recreations could be enjoyed for the benefit of the health and requested the president to declare the club open, a ceremony which was specially deferred to this auspicious day. Mr. Motilal, in the course of his speech, enumerated the advantages which India has derived during her Majesty's reign, and cited several choice extracts from the Queen's life, showing her purity of soul, nobility of heart, impartial and sympathetic rule, and her love for her subjects and especially the people of India. He remarked that a superstition prevails in India as regards the selection of a day for the opening of good and useful works, and a more auspicious and purer day than that on which such an illustrious Sovereign, on whose dominions the sun never sets, and whose personality is an ideal of sublime perfection, was born, could not be. He prayed to God to give to the club as long a life as her Majesty, and that as the sun always continues to shine, on her dominions so the lustre of her crown might always continue to shine over all her vast dominions and India in particular. The Honorable Mr. Chunilal, in declaring the club open, advised the members in an instructive speech not to forget the virtue of unity, forbearance, and reciprocal love, and to forbid any kind of scandal or jealously within its premises. These were the only things for the continuance and prosperity of the club. Three hearty and prolonged cheers were given for her Majesty and the band struck up the National Anthem. The guests then adjourned to tea and light refreshments.

DHARWAR.

A grand public meeting was held here in the Female Training College in the old Kutcherry building at 5 p.m. yesterday, to celebrate the birthday of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria, under the presidency of Mr. Woodburn, the Commissioner, Mr. Dodret, the popular Collector of Dharwar District, accompanied with few other European gentlemen of high position also graced this auspicious occasion by his presence. Among those present were:—Mr. Bhangaonker, Huzur Deputy Collector; Mr. Gangoli, Subordinate Judge; Mr. Koppikar, B.A., LLB., Joint Sub-Judge; Mr. Rodda, Principal, Training College; Mr. Karandikar, B.A., Head Master, Dharwar High School; Mr. Herlekar, B.A., LL.B. Government Prosecutor; Mr. Roghe Asst. Commissioner; Mr. Boandivad, Mamlutdar of Dharwar; and others. Little boys and girls sang melodious songs in Canarese and Hindustani in praise of her Majesty. A female student of the Training College read an address in Canarese expressing loyalty, to the Queen-Empress. Mr. Anant Bapu Shastri Joshi, F. T. S., read very beautiful English verses on the birthday of her Majesty the Queen-Empress composed by himself specially for this auspicious occasion, and presented the poetical address to the Commissioner. Mr. Joshi also read an excellent address in Sanskrit in praise of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Victoria, which was also presented to Mr. Woodburn, Commissioner, C. D. Messrs. Raoji Balaji Karandikar, B.A., Mr. S. K. Nair of Travancore, who lately attended the Provincial Conference at Satara as Dharwar representative, Mr. Rodda, Principal, Training College Mr. Ramrao Malapur, pleader of the Dharwar and Vice-President, Dharwar Municipality, Mr. Govind Rao Pleader and Mr. Jenulabdin, Municipal Commissioner, spoke in praise of her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Then the president of the meeting Mr. Woodburn, Commissioner, expressed his joy and heartfelt thanks for the manner in which the loyalty and gratitude were expressed by the loyal native community of Dharwar by their addresses and speeches. Then the distribution of pan-supari, attar, gulab, garlands, &c., terminated the proceedings with three cheers to her Majesty the Queen-Empress and her Majesty's representatives. Mr. Woodburn and Mr. Dodret, our popular and kind-hearted Commissioner and Collector, and thanks to the President.

THE Windsor (Ontario) Militia have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness owing to information having been received of an intended Fenian raid into Canada. The military authorities at Windsor, however, deny that there is any such apprehension, and say that the battalions which have been notified will be mobilised at some point on the frontier for tactical manœuvres only.

THE FAMINE.

ENTERTAINMENT IN AID OF THE FAMINE FUND AT SURAT.

A SURAT correspondent writes:—The present year has been a year of unusual distress and calamity throughout the country and high-minded and generous people are doing their very best to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate masses who are dying by thousands of starvation and other diseases brought on by unwholesome food and unpotable water. Actuated by the noble sentiment of contributing their iota towards the famine fund, the Nagar youths of this city resolved to give a public entertainment and to appropriate the proceeds of their performance to relieving the distress caused by famine in the Surat District. The Nagar Association, consisting of a few graduates and undergraduates of the highly intellectual and prominent community of Nagar Grihastha, deserve the warmest thanks of the public for their humane and philanthropic project and are to be congratulated on the splendid success with which they went through the programme. The entertainment was given on the night of the 25th last at the Vankaner theatre which was specially decorated and illuminated for the occasion. At the request of the Association the Collector, Mr. J. W. Weir, and the much-esteemed judge, Mr. H. Moscardi, had kindly consented to grace the occasion by their presence and soon after 9. p. m. both the officers with their consorts attended the theatre. Mr. Weir had already arranged to go to Mandvi that morning, but he had the kindness to put off the visit at the request of the association. A local band was kept in readiness to greet the distinguished visitors. A few European gentlemen besides all the Native elite of the city and the general public had shown their appreciation by mustering strong and the theatre was full to overflowing. Soon after 9 p.m. the drop-scene was raised and two Nagar youths sang in Gujarati a prayer, specially composed for the occasion. This was followed by a prologue in English recited by a Nagar youth attending the Elphinstone College. This was followed by a very exact representation of the famous trial of Bardell vs. Pickwick from Charles Dicken's novel. The oratorical speeches of the counsel and the funny examination of the witnesses, especially of Sam Weller, were indeed striking and were much appreciated by the English-knowing audience. This was followed by certain scenes from the Gujarati play of Ashrumati, in which the members acquitted themselves very creditably in the different characters assigned to them, and the whole performance was very imposing while some pieces were so much liked that they were encored by the audience. At the end of this scene R. B. Krishnamukhram A. Mehta, First Class Sub-Judge of Surat who also belongs to the Nagar community, came upon the stage and expressed the warmest thanks of the association to Mr. Weir whose sympathy for the people of Surat has endeared him to all the communities of this important district. This was followed by that extremely funny scene from Goldsmith's comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer," in which Mr. Hardcastle is training his servants for the reception of his London guests. After an interval of a few minutes the famous ghost scene from Shakespeare's Hamlet was played to perfection and was much appreciated. After that was played that extremely amusing burlesque from Homlo Hao, a Parsee adaptation of an English play, written by Mr. Kabraji of Bombay. This piece was also much applauded and the acting was superb. Then followed a piece from the classical drama of Uttar Rama Charitr of Bhavabhuti. The scene was so touching that it extracted tears from a few ladies who attended. This was followed by a few sleights of hand performed by a member of the association. A scene from the "Mistake," an adaptation of one of Moliere's comedies, was also played to the satisfaction of the audience. The performance was brought to a close by a few scenes from that inimitable comedy of the "Mock Doctor," by Moliere, rendered into Gujarati by the late Mr. Navalram. The whole performance was, to say the least, a very grand success, and the gentlemen who contributed to its success deserve the gratitude of the distressed classes. The proceeds of the night, amounting to nearly nine hundred rupees, will be utilized for the alleviation of the general distress prevailing in the district in a manner to be settled hereafter by a committee appointed to determine the way in which the proceeds should be disposed of. It is only hoped that other intelligent communities of Surat and similar cities and towns will be actuated by the same laudable motives which inspired the Nagar youths of this city and will also endeavour to help the Government in alleviating the general distress prevailing in the country.

THE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Y. M. C. A. vs. ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

THIS match was played on the Oval, and a large crowd of people assembled around the enclosure to witness the contest. The game was not remarkable for much skill or a display of combination, but play was fast and spirited throughout. Soon after starting the Y. M. C. A. scored a goal by a good run on the left wing, but the advantage was almost immediately neutralised by an excellent point being notched for the R. A. through the efforts of Captain Oldfield, whose play throughout was the backbone of his side. Just before half-time the Gunners gained another goal, and half-time was called with the score two to one in their favour. On re-starting the ball was kept in R. A. territory and from a scrimmage the ball went through the post. With the score equal both sides strove to put on another goal, and towards the end much excitement prevailed. The R. A. who had been on the defensive for the first part of the latter half, pressed their opponents, and with a little more combination would have registered a further point. As it was the game ended in a draw of two goals each.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. 16TH BOMBAY INFANTRY.

The games this afternoon will be as follows:—16th Bombay Infantry vs. Gymkhana, on the Cooperage; and Royal Scots vs. 2nd Bombay Grenadiers on the Oval.

The following will represent the Gymkhana:—Messrs. L Baraclough, W. Brown, F. G. Mellis, T D Moore, S N Powell W Reid. W S Thomson, E Tomkins, T Turner, A Waller and J E White.

Play to commence at 5-15 on the Cooperage.

THE SEIZURE OF ARMS IN PERSIAN GULF.

JUDGMENT FOR PLAINTIFFS.

ON May 5th, in the Court of Appeal before Lords Justices A. L. Smith, Vaughan, Williams and Romer, the agreements in the case Fracis, Times and Co. vs. Carr were concluded. It was the Plaintiffs' appeal from the judgment of Mr. Justice Grantham, given after the trial of the action with a special jury, and had reference to the seizure of arms and ammunition found on board the steam-ship Beluchistan in January, 1898, when that vessel was passing through the territorial waters of the Sultan of Muscat.—Sir Robert Reid Q. C., Mr. Joseph Walton, Q. C., and Mr. Hollams appeared for the Plaintiffs; the Attorney General, the Solicitor General, and Mr. Acland for the Defendant.

Sir Robert Reid, at the conclusion of his reply, submitted that the learned Judge was in error when he entered judgment for the Defendants. The edict of the Sultan of Muscat under which the Defendant who at the time in question was in command of her Majesty's ship Lapwing purported to have rightfully seized the goods, was not an authority, even after confirmation by the Sultan, having the force of a judgment given by a competent foreign Court; therefore, although the seizure was subsequently ratified by the Sultan it was open for the Plaintiffs still to contend that seizure was unlawful, as well as to contend that the decision of fact that the goods were intended for India or Persia was erroneous and against the weight of evidence. The Plaintiffs having given evidence that the arms were for their trade with the Arabs.

The Court reserved judgment.

On Saturday the agents for the plaintiffs, Messrs. D. Chothia and Co., of Bombay received a cable from London to the effect that judgment had been given in favour of the plaintiffs.

ON the 16th inst., the Queen, accompanied by Princess Henry of Battenberg, left Windsor in order to visit the wounded at Netley Hospital, and returned to the royal borough the same day. Her Majesty went to Balmoral on May 22, and will remain in the Highlands till the third week in June.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE WEEK'S CRICKET.

ROWING AND POLO.

AMATEUR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

LONDON, MAY 11.

THE Yorkshire team have begun the season in brilliant style by defeating Worcestershire in one day with an innings to spare. Rain, which fell heavily in the north of England on Sunday night, had considerably affected the Bradford wicket, and the bowlers had an opportunity to distinguish themselves which they did not hesitate to seize. Thanks chiefly to Rhodes, who captured eleven wickets during the day for 36 runs, Worcestershire were twice dismissed for an aggregate total of 94, which fell five short of the number made by Yorkshire. So completely did the ball master the bat throughout the match that the highest individual score was only 34, and this was made by Wainwright. It may be noted that this match was the twenty-second instance of a first-class contest being begun and ended in one day.

Two first-class matches were brought to a conclusion on Tuesday. At Manchester Lancashire began the season well by gaining an easy victory over Hampshire by 265 runs. The lamentable weakness of the beaten county's batting in the absence of their most reliable players in South Africa was most apparent. In their first innings Hampshire scored only 37, and their second was little better, the total reaching 58. Lancashire's innings was notable for a good score by Albert Ward and some useful batting by Mr. Eccles, Cuttell, Briggs, and Sharpe. Webb and Cuttell bowled unchanged through both the innings of Hampshire and each secured a fine record. Webb captured 11 wickets for 41 runs, and Cuttell 8 for 46. The success of Webb is very satisfactory. He is obviously a clever bowler, and his services promise to be of the utmost value to his county. The other contest concluded on Tuesday was that between the M.C.C. and Leicestershire, and this resulted in a success for the Marylebone Club by nine wickets.

It is to be regretted that persistent rain prevented any further play in the match between Surrey and Warwickshire at Kensington Oval on Wednesday. The game had been left on Tuesday evening in a most interesting position, the Surrey team having before them just a possibility of defeat. Warwickshire, indeed, had displayed even better form than their opponents, and in their second innings they again exposed the weakness of the Surrey attack by scoring 243 runs for the loss of only two wickets. Feeble bowling is the one great blot upon Surrey cricket just now. Lockwood and Richardson are comparatively ineffective, and Hayward and Brockwell are too useful as batsmen for their captain to utilise them to any great extent in the attack. Lees and Stoner occasionally get a wicket, but they are none too reliable, and apart from the bowlers mentioned, Surrey seems to have no one in reserve who is likely to prove a worthy successor to Lohmann. Unless changes are speedily made in the team with a view to remedying this palpable defect, Surrey can scarcely hope to retain the championship against Yorkshire and Lancashire who have almost a superabundance of good bowlers adaptable to any kind of wicket.

The second match of the season at Old Trafford was opened on Thursday when Lancashire met Derbyshire. The play, even under bad conditions, was not without interest. It was a bowler's wicket from first to last, and many a good batsman fell to the tale of a low score. Each side had an innings, and a further half-innings was given to Lancashire. The scores were low on either side, but at the finish the advantage rested with Lancashire. Anything may happen, however, in a game such as this. The Lancashire side was not the same as that which played against Hampshire, for Hartley and Mold took the places of J. Holland and Hallam. In the Derbyshire eleven there was a notable recruit in the person of O'Connor, who comes from the village of Pinxton, which is in the Lean Valley, in the southern part of Derbyshire. He is a medium-paced right-hand bowler, and he obtained five wickets for 56 runs. O'Connor has played for Cambridgeshire, and has an engagement at Fenner's. He began his course of success on Thursday by bowling MacLaren and the wickets of Ward, Hartley, Cuttell, and Sharp, fell to him later on. Tyldesley came in to Ward after Mac Laren had gone away, and seldom has he played a finer innings. On such a wicket his 40 was equal to 100.

Lancashire had six men out for 101, and the whole side was out for 112. Derbyshire went in to the bowling of Cuttell and Webb, Wright and Bagshaw being the first batsmen. The start was not bad, and it looked as if the Lancashire score would be overtaken. But before Briggs and Webb the Derbyshire men went out fast, and whereas the score was 47 for two, the innings was over for 68. Webb got six wickets for 25, and Briggs four for 22. Lancashire were thus left with a lead of 44 on the first innings. When Lancashire went in a second time there was further evidence of the strange state of the wicket five of the best batsmen being out before the day's play was over for the poor total of 74.

In the match between Kent and Yorkshire which opened at Catford on Thursday Kent had got together a very fair side, but of the men who appeared at times last season Rashleigh and Patterson were not able to assist, Livesay and Du Boulay are out at the front, and Martin was left out. Yorkshire placed in the field the same team that beat Worcester on Monday, except that Ernest Smith took the place of Washington. Winning the toss, Yorkshire decided to bat, but at first fared very badly, losing four of their best batsmen in three-quarters of an hour for 32 runs. Bradley's fast bowling kicked up awkwardly, and smart catches were brought off by Mason, Blythe, and Bradley. With the game thus standing all against the visitors Hirst and Haigh became partners, and in thirty-five minutes they put on 62 runs. Hirst, who scored three times as fast as his partner, hit all round the wicket in most resolute style, making twelve in one over from Mason, and eleven in

over an hour. Having hit up 67, Charlesworth was out to a good ball from King. Quaife also fell a victim to the same bowler who up to this point had accounted for all the wickets taken. Devey afterwards played lively cricket for 49. He took many risks, but his slashing display was greatly relished by the crowd. Geeson bowled with ill-success at the commencement. He afterwards changed over to the pavilion end, and speedily brought the innings to a close. Warwickshire put together 218 in a little over an hour and a half. In the remaining 45 minutes of play Leicestershire lost L. Brown with 22 runs on.

In the two hours and forty minutes during which play was possible on Thursday in the match M. C. C. v. Sussex at Lords, fourteen wickets fell and only 176 runs were scored. The M.C.C., who were strong in bowling and somewhat weak in batting, went in first, and in an hour and fifty minutes were put out for a total of 121. The start of the innings gave promise of a better score than this, as Thompson and Page by some capital batting put on 57 runs for the first wicket in three-quarters of an hour. Curiously enough, the first three wickets fell at the same total, and afterwards Cox and Bland carried all before them. Board hit up 27 in half an hour, but the other batsmen could do but little. Bland bowled very finely, as in addition to taking five wickets for 27 runs he had both Page and Board missed off his bowling. Sussex, who were without Ranjitsinhji and Brann, had less than an hour's batting, and in that time scored 55 runs for four wickets. Relf, Fry, and Killick made a few good hits, but Collins in scoring five was twice missed. With six wickets in hand Sussex were 66 behind at the end of the day's play.

Considerable interest was manifested in the Oxford Freshmen's match, which commenced on Thuesday in the Parks in cloudy but fine weather. The wicket was all in favour of the bowlers. Knox's side batted first, and started in most disastrous fashion, losing eight wickets for twelve runs, three falling to successive balls from Munn, who accomplished the "hat trick" in the first over. The whole side, chiefly owing to Munn's bowling, was dismissed for 52. Nothing very brilliant in batting was witnessed upon Foster's side going in. Findlay played steadily for his contribution of 30 to the score, and Parton shaped very well, but only three managed to get into double figures. In Knox's second innings the batsmen made a more creditable display, Bonham Carter playing with great freedom.

The Committee of the Marylebone C.C. have deemed it advisable to alter the rules as to scoring when nets are in use at Lord's. The allowances have been proved in many instances to work unfairly, especially in the case of a man making a clean, swift drive to the boundary, or a good hit into the pavilion on the grand stand. The Committee have now ordered that when a ball bounds over the net, goes through or under, four runs shall be scored to the batsman, that when a ball goes clean from the bat over the net five runs shall accrue, and that when the ball goes out of the ground six runs shall be registered. These alterations will do away with several anomalies, but even so we cannot yet see what precise advantage is to be gained from the use of the net unless it be to increase scoring, to limit which, it was understood, was one of the excuses for its introduction. The old method of scoring was not perfect, but the new arrangement can scarcely be considered an improvement.

Two polo matches were played at the grounds of the Ranelagh Club at Barn Elms on Saturday. The first was between a Pytchley Hunt team, composed of Messrs. W. McIvor (1), Cecil Nickalls (2), W. S. Buckmaster (3), and E. B. Sheppard (back), and Ranelagh, whose representatives were Count J. de Madre (1), Mr. W. J. Jones (2), Mr. Foxhall Keene, of the Rockway Hunt (U.S.A.) Polo Club (3), and Lord Shrewsbury (back). The Ranelagh quartette scored three goals in the opening chukker, and eventually won by six goals to four. The other match was between a "United Hunt" team, consisting of Mr. E. H. Pease (1). Captain Lambton, Coldstream Guards (2), Mr. Bernard Wilson (3), and Mr. J. B. Dale (back), and another Ranelagh side made up of Messrs. J. S. Mason (1), Leslie Wilson (2), Walter Jones (3), and J. Ezra (back). Play was fairly even, the score being four goals all at the end of the fifth chukker, but Ranelagh hit another goal and won by 5—4.

Two games were also played at the Hurlingham Club. First the Royal Horse Guards, represented by Mr. C. E. Rose (back from the Niger), Lord Castlereagh, Captain Mann-Thompson, and Captain Fitzgerald (back), met a Hurlingham team, consisting of Lord Harrington, Captain Jenner, Lord Villiers, and Mr. L. McCreery (back), the home club winning rather easily by eight goals to three. Then came the final tie of the trial tournament between A team—Messrs. Walter McCreery, Tresham Gilbey, W. S. Buckmaster (who hurried over from Ranelagh) and L. McCreery (back)—and B team—Lord Harrington, Mr. F. J. Macken, Major Reginald Hoare, 4th Hussars (who broke his leg in India at polo last summer), and Mr. A. Rawlinson (back). A fast game ended in favour of A team by six goals to four.

The London Polo Club played their first match at the Crystal Palace in the presence of a large number of the general public, who were admitted free. It was between the Veterans—Messrs. Brammall (1), Major F. Herbert (2), Mr. de Little, a well-known Australian player (3), and Mr. Suffert (back)—and a London Polo Club team—Messrs. Goodall (1), Fellows (2), McArther (3), and Norman Noakes (back)—and ended in a win for the Veterans by six goals to three. For Wednesday Major Herbert had arranged an attractive match against an Australian team captained by Mr. de Little.

A lengthy programme of events was decided at Catford on Saturday, when several excellent performances were accomplished. In a three cornered match—the best two races out of three—T. J. Gascoyne, of Chesterfield, won the quarter of a mile time test in 25 2-5sec., beating record by 2sec., lost the half-mile scratch by a yard in 1min. 12 4-5sec., but won the mile pursuit race in the fresh record time of 2min. 5 2-5sec., beating his opponent, S. Jeekins, of the Catford C.C., with ease, and so winning the contest. J. Platt Betts, in an attempt on record at ten miles, failed at the full distance, but slightly reduced the previous best at six, seven, and eight miles en route. J. R. Barker, Hatton-garden C.C., 85 yards start, won a half-mile handicap, and H. S. Chambers secured a quarter-mile scratch race.

The rowing season on the Thames opened on Saturday. Like most other sports rowing will be somewhat affected by the war. One of the first Volunteers to fall was a London R. C. oarsman and Grand Challenge winner, Mr. R. S. Farrar; recently the Leander flag was flying at half-mast to the memory of General Woodgate, an old member; and on another occasion all Etonians were saddened by the report of the death of Lieutenant McCliutock-Bunbury, who only a few seasons ago stroeked the Eight to victory at Henley. Mr. W. A. L. Fletcher, the famous University coach, could not undertake any such duties this year as he was in South Africa; while Mr. D. H. McLean, the Oxford coach, left with the Yeomanry on the very morning of the Boat Race. Mr. W. J. Fernie, the Cambridge stroke of 1896-7, is among the Volunteers. The Hon. R. Guinness, ex-amateur champion sculler, is busy with his father's, Lord Iveagh's field hospital; and an old Staines R. C. captain was in Ladysmith. There will, however, be a full season's sport on the Thames. The chief rowing meetings in July commence with Henley, on the 4th, 5th and 6th; Kingston is on the 14th; the Metropolitan, at Putney, on the 16th; Staines, on the 19th; Goring, on the 21st; and Molesey, on the 27th and 28th.

The final round of the All-comers' Competition of the Amateur Tennis Championship was decided at Queen's Club, West Kensington, on Monday, the contestants being H. A. B. Chapman and R. K. Cross. The match was very one-sided, Chapman winning with scores of 6—0, 6—2, and 6—1, by three sets to none. He has now to meet J. B. Gribble (holder of the second prize) for the right of playing E. H. Miles for the championship.

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SMOKE RICHMOND GEM."—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

AN INSURANCE LAW CASE.

IN October 1897 one Dattatraya Bhima Row sent to the London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company Bombay a proposal to insure his life for Rs. 8,000. He gave his age as 22 and styled himself "Sowcar of Hubli." The necessary formalities in respect of forms, &c., being completed and the first premium (Rs. 107) being paid the Company issued the Policy in November following and forwarded it through their canvasser, at Dharwar. This canvasser it would appear was absent at the time from the station on leave and he was only able to hand it over to the party after his return from leave in January 1898. The canvasser Mr. Kamalanath Moodliar, had instructions from one Venkatrao Shivaji Nidgundi, Clerk, Sub Judge's Court, Hubli, who had introduced to him Dattatraya for insurance that all correspondence, &c., in respect of the policy was to be sent to him or to his care saying that Dattatraya was moving about and if letters, &c., were sent to him they would go astray. The canvasser accordingly handed over the policy to a man whom Nidgundi had sent to receive it. Immediately afterwards in February 1898 the policy was assigned over to Nidgundi and sent to the Company for registration which was done. In April following Nidgundi wrote to the Company that Dattatraya had died on 2nd March and preferred a claim for Rs. 8,000. The necessary certificates and other formalities being completed the Company settled the claim and sent a cheque for Rs. 8,000 to Nidgundi in September 1898.

In May 1899 Nidgundi preferred another claim in respect of a policy for Rs. 5,000 on the life of one Venkatesh Bhima Row Surpur which was also assigned to him and which was hardly a year in existence. Nidgundi having only lately received a large sum from the Company as assignee and looking to his position and one thing and another the Company thought it advisable to make inquiries in a thorough manner before settling the second claim. They accordingly deputed their chief agent at Bangalor, Mr. Dinshaw Manekji Billimoria, to make investigations and report to the Company. Mr. Billimoria proceeded to Hubli and took charge of the case. He instituted most vigorous inquiries and search as to who these Dattatraya Bhima Row and Venkatesh Bhima Row were but was unable to find any trace of them. No body could say whether there ever existed a sowcar of the name of Dattatraya or a merchant of the name of Venktesh Bhima Row. Mr. Billimoria further found out that the assignee, Venkaji Nidgundi, was a clerk drawing only Rs. 25 a month, he had no ancestral property or other means and was living in a house paying a rent of about Rs. 3 or 4 a month. It was also found that this man Nidgundi had in addition to the above two policies several other policies in different companies all assigned to him amounting in all to about Rs. 50,000. The other Companies involved were the Empire of India, Sun Life, Oriental and the Bombay Mutual Provident Fund. At this stage Mr. Billimoria's suspicions being sufficiently confirmed he kept aside the investigations about the second claim and took up the first claim of Dattatraya which was already paid. Dattatraya was reported to have died at Lakshmidevarhalli, a place in Arsikeri Taluqa, Mysore Province. Mr. Billimoria proceeded to Lakshmidevarhalli and saw that it was a most insignificant village containing about 20 huts. On enquiries he learnt that in that village no Brahmin had ever died nor was there any Brahmin house in the village or any place for a stranger to put up at. The villagers said they had never heard the name of Dattatraya and no such person or any other Brahmin had ever come into their village, and died. Mr. Billimoria then proceeded to the Head Quarter at Arsikere and reported the matter to the Amildar. This officer thereupon went to the spot Lakshmidevarhalli and made official enquiries during which it was found that no such death had taken place and that the village birth and death register was forged. The forgery it would appear was committed in the following way. The Patel of Lakshmidevarhalli does not know how to read and write and his registers were written by another Pate of a neighbouring village. This latter Patel was evidently won over by Nidgundi and a false entry of death was made by him in the register. With the results of the official investigations Mr Billimoria returned to Hubli and having further ascertained that the other certificates furnished in proof of death were also false launched a complaint before Rao Bahadur Bhangaviker, First Class Magistrate, Dharwar. Warrants were issued and the assignee Venkaji Nidgundi was arrested. In the Magistrate's Court the trial went on for some months and eventually Nidgundi was committed to the Sessions. During the trial at the Sessions it was proved that Dattatraya Bhima Row was a fictitious man, that no death as was alleged had happened and that the man who went to the doctor for examination under the name of Dattatraya was evidently made to disappear somewhere and that a false report of death was given. The jury and judge unanimously found the accused guilty and he was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of rupees eight thousand. In default of payment a further imprisonment of 21 months was given. The accused is also charged by the Oriental Life Company for defrauding them and their trial will also come off shortly. It is said that the accused intends to move the High Court to have the trial on behalf of the Oriental transferred to some other judge and an application to that effect has been given to the judge asking for postponment until the motion is decided by the High Court.

THE 303 RIFLE.

THERE is no room for doubt, writes the "Pioneer," that the rearming of the Native Army with the 303 rifle will result in a marked improvement in the individual shooting of the men, and consequently in collective firing also. To show how quickly the improvement becomes manifest we will quote the case of the 37th Dogras. One company had been put through their course with the Martini before the new rifle was received by the regiment, and of 89 men 15 came out as marksmen, 54 as 1st class shots and 20 as 2nd class. The course was then stopped, and a company 79 strong fired with the 303 rifle. The return was:—Marksmen 43, 1st class shots 25, and class 81. A great improvement was noticed in the shooting at 700 and 800 yards. These figures need no comment: what has happened in the case of the 37th Dogras will assuredly take place also in other regiments.

Now that the 303 rifle has been issued to a portion of the Native Army it becomes more than ever important to provide good armsracks which shall ensure the safety of the weapons when the clever thieves from across the Border are hanging about cantonments and camping-grounds. Not that in the past the sepoy has been given to losing his rifle: on the contrary the losses among Native regiments have been singularly few; but now the high price which the smallbore breechloader commands will make thefts of more common occurrence. Major H. V. Biggs, R. E., Commanding Royal Engineers Rawalpindi, has invented an armsrack for barracks and also one for use in camp which gives every promise of being a success. These racks are now being tried in the Rawalpindi District, and it is hoped that the results will be such as to justify the general adoption of the pattern. Reports on the experiments will be furnished to Army Headquarters, and upon these a decision will be arrived at regarding the merits of the invention.

OBSOLETE GUNS IN THE NAVY.

CRITICS, professional and others, are never tired of girding at the Admiralty for not replacing even relatively obsolete guns by others of the most modern description, as if guns in sufficient numbers could be had in the open market for the asking and regardless of the structural alterations in the ship herself that the substitution of new guns nearly always entails. The Admiralty has in the past very frequently shown its if singularly obtuse to argument and invective alike, but the last two years or so have seen a great change in its policy, and even the most rabid of critics must admit that a great deal has been done towards the introduction of modern ordnance. Now the 111 ton guns of the Benbow are to go, and their place is to be taken by two pairs of 67 ton guns similar to those in use in the older types of 1st class battleships. The 67-ton gun is of course nothing like as powerful, absolutely, as the "infant" it replaces, the projectiles fired by the two weighing only 1,250 as against 1,800 lbs.; but the advantage is all in favour of the former from the point of view of the fighting ship. The four 67-ton guns weigh only 46 tons more than the two she has hitherto carried, but the destructive energy they are capable of in a given time, say twelve minutes, is as 988 to 752, a gain of the most obvious importance. In fact the 111-ton guns have been a mistake from the first. Only six of them were built, of which two went down in the "Victoria" in 1893. When first subjected to firing trials it was found that some of them began to droop at the muzzles, and this, and other defects, necessitated considerable structural alterations and readjustment of hoops. Then again only two, for obvious reasons, could be carried in a ship and the rate of fire never exceeding one round in two minutes, the offensive power of the ship was gravely affected; while the life of the gun is a short one—75 to 80 "full" charges necessitating re-lining, a costly and difficult operation. It is unlikely that the experiment will ever be repeated in our own or any other navy, for the day of monster ordnance is past, and even the 67-ton gun will in a very few years be obsolete.—*Pioner.*

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THE FAR EAST.

H.M.S. TERRIBLE AT HONGKONG.

FIGHTING AT MINDANAO.

ATTACK ON LIU HSIO-HSUN AT CANTON.

HONGKONG, MAY 12.

H.M.S. TERRIBLE arrived at Hongkong on May 9 and was accorded an enthusiastic welcome.

Some short while after the Terrible had made fast to her buoy, the Committee launch Victoria ran alongside, followed by many of the other craft, and the Committee, consisting of Sir John Carrington, the Hon. J. J. Keswick, the Hon' C. P. Chater, C. M. G., the Hon. Herbert Smith, Messrs. J. J. Francis, Q. C., H. M. Bevis and H. E. Pollock were received at the gangway, being followed on board the big cruiser by a whole host of the Hongkong community. Sir John Carrington, the Chief Justice, then said—Captain Scott, I have great pleasure in presenting you with this address, which, although in your name, yet of course is really addressed to all the officers and crew of the ship.

The address reads as follows:—

To Captain Percy Scott, R. N., C. B.,
Captain of H. M. S. Terrible,

Sir.—On behalf of the British Community of Hongkong, we beg to offer to you and to your Officers and to the Crew of this magnificent vessel a very hearty welcome to this Colony.

We congratulate you on the opportunity which was afforded to your ship by her appointment to this station in succession to H.M.S. Powerful of taking part with her in the operations in South Africa. How admirably this opportunity was used is known to all the world. We desire to acknowledge, with the deepest gratitude, the devoted and invaluable services rendered to the Empire by the Naval Brigade in the advance to wards Kimberly and in the defence and relief of Ladysmith. We are pleased to know that these services have been cordially recognised by the Queen and by the Empire, and in particular that Her Majesty has conferred upon you, Sir, a Companionship of the Bath in recognition of that fortunate combination of scientific and practical ability in you without which Ladysmith would have lacked her most effective weapons of defence. We learn that Her Majesty has just reviewed at Windsor the Naval Brigade from the Powerful, and we hope that the people of this Colony will have an opportunity of witnessing a similar review of your ship's company on shore.

We agree with the late Mr. G. W. Steevens that "the Royal Navy is salt of the sea and the salt of the earth also" We feel that we cannot do too much to show our appreciation of the Navy, of the Naval Brigade, and of the services rendered by the Terrible in south Africa at a very critical period. In these circumstances we account it a great privilege to be able to extend this welcome to yourself, your Officers and Crew, and to ask you to give us the pleasure of receiving you and them as guests at some entertainments which we have been arranging for your and their honour.

Continuing, Sir John said—I have great pleasure in handing you this address, Captain Scott, and in saying informally that we are all very pleased and very proud to see you amongst us. We hope you will have a pleasant stay in Hongkong and it will be our duty to make that stay as pleasant as we possibly can. (Applause.)

Captain Scott replied as follows:—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: On behalf of myself and the officers of this ship I have to thank you very much for this most flattering address and also for the kind words which your President has said. We were indeed fortunate in arriving in south Africa just in the nick of time, as it is always looked upon as a great piece of luck when seamen manage to get a turn on shore. It is very gratifying for use to hear that in your opinion we did our duty. (Applause.) We are all very glad to arrive on this station and I am also very glad to have the honour to meet all you charming ladies and gentlemen and all these nice children. (Applause.)

Three deafening cheers and a "tiger" were then given for the Terrible, her Officer and Crew and the function terminated.

A parade followed and the men were subsequently entertained to dinner and a smoking concert.

THE ATTACK ON LIU HSIO-HSUN AT CANTON.

SHANGHAI, 30th April.

Telegrams were received on Friday last from Canton by friends here of Liu Hsio-hsun, the Empress Dowager's ex-secret emissary to Japan, now also known to fame as the persecutor of Mr Kin Lien-shan, the Reformer, at Macao, to the effect that just as Liu was stepping ashore on the Canton Government jetty from the newly arrived Macao steamer some one amongst the hundreds of people on the jetty fired a revolver at him, hitting him in the abdomen. It was further stated that the friends of the man who fired the shot adopted the novel way of throwing Mexican dollars into the crowd in order to facilitate his escape from arrest. The consequence was that the crowd naturally set to work to scram ble for the dollars rather than face the risk of recieving the bullets which the desperadoes would have been ready to shower upon any one attempting to block their accomplice's escape. The result was that no arrests were made, whilst it is further stated that up to the sending of the telegram the bullet had not been extracted. As already stated in previous issues of this paper with reference to Liu, he was anything but beloved by the people of Canton on account of his fraudulent manipulation of the Weising Lottery monopoly which he held several years ago. But it appears that even this enmity has of late paled before the execrations and deep hatred the Cantonese as a people now entertain against Liu Hsio-hsun owing to his putting into force his scheme of increasing the taxes in Canton upon the opium, kerosene oil, silk and sundries which the "Commercial" Bureau of which he is the real head, has received authority from Viceroy Li and Yang Yi to inaugurate at once. The people of Canton regard Liu as the source of all their woes and bate him accordingly.

1st May.

According to the "Universal Gazette" a telegram was received here on Sunday night from Canton stating that Liu Hsiohsun, the Empress Dowager's ex-secret emmissary to Japan, had succumbed to his wound and that it had been impossible to extricate the bullet. It appears that since Liu went to Canton in the train of Viceroy Li Hung chang last winter, he was warned several times th t men, made desperate by the losses they had incurred from the Weising lottery several years ago, had sworn to take his life whenever they could get a chance, and for this purpose he was always guarded wherever he went in Canton by a dozen "fighters," who cleared the way for his sedan chair.—*N. C. D. News.*

MORE FIGHTING IN MINDANAO.

CEBU, P. I., April 27th.

News has just reached here of a furious engagement at Cagayan, Mindanao, between the Insurgents and the U. S. troops recently stationed there by Maj.-Gen. Bates. The first report stated that the losses suffered by the insurgents were 220 killed and that four of their boats were sunk in the river. The American loss is placed at two killed and ten wounded, two of the latter subsequently dying of their injuries. A more conservative estimate of the insurgent losses reduces the number to 42 and this latter is probably nearer the truth. In the absence of any official statement, however, details are meager and hardly reliable.

The insurgents are said to occupy a strongly entrenched position, the only direct approach to which is through a narrow defile. This pass is strongly guarded and further protected by large boulders so placed that they may be easily detached from their position and made to descend upon any approaching attacking force with disastrous results. Great ingenuity is said to have been shown by the insurgents in the unique way in which they have secured themselves against attack, and as the only feasible plan now suggested for their dislodgment involves a long detour through an extremely rough and broken country, their present safety is apparently assured.

Gagayan is an inland town in the northern central part of the Island of Mindanao. It is situated on a river of the same name and is the capital of the province of Misamis. Like many other towns in Mindanao, the insurgents had remained in undisputed possession until the arrival of Maj-Gen. Bates' expedition, which garrisoned the principal points on the Island. As reported at the time in the columns of this paper, no open opposition was offered to American occupation, but the sullen manner in which the troops were received fore-shadowed the present outbreak.—*Manila Times Cor.*

SERIOUS CONFLICT WITH THE BOXERS.

Writing on the 20th ulto the Peking correspondent of the N. C. D. News says:—Word was received here yesterday of a serious fight between Boxers and Roman Catholic Christians 50 li south of Paotingfu, near a place called Chiang-chit-chuang. First Bishop Xavier received a telegram then the Tsungli Yamen a wire from the local officials, finally in the afternoon a letter, thanks to the railway postal service, from a Protestant missionary confirming the previous reports and adding more detail. It seems a mob of two thousand Boxers attacked a Roman Catholic village, and the villagers, having anticipated the attack, were well armed with firearms. After a battle from 8 a.m. till 3 p.m., during which the Boxers lost between sixty and seventy killed and many wounded and the Catholics only one killed and six wounded, the Boxers retreated in dismay. The Catholics fought from the roofs of their houses and had abundance of ammunition, while the Boxers' weapons consisted principally of stones, clubs and knives. On representation of the case at the Tsungli Yamen prompt orders were issued, and a regiment of cavalry sent at once by rail to the scene of disorder with instructions to the Colonel in command to suppress the Boxers at once and let no further trouble arise.

CENTRAL ASIAN NOTES.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* wrote on May 3:—

The Persian Minister has gone to the Transcaucasian frontier to meet his august master, and the Russians are endeavouring to induce the Shah to change the original plan of his journey so as to visit Russia officially first, instead of passing through "incognito" on his way to France and coming to St. Petersburg later. It is only natural that the presence of the Shah, and the officials travelling with him, should be desired here before he comes within the influence of Western Europe. M. Witte recently sent a special mission to Teheran on important business connected with the Persian loan, but its members had only got as far as Moscow when they were suddenly recalled on account of news that the Persian officials who were necessary for the proposed negotiations had started to accompany the Shah into Europe.

A few days ago the "Novoe Vremya" wrote:—"In order to contend with the German invasion of the East, it is indispensable that Russia should obtain a firm footing in Persia, and especially in the south, at the mouth of the Shat-el-Arab and on the coast of the Persian Gulf. That is the minimum of our pretensions and we cannot abandon them, notwithstanding all dissatisfaction which England may express on the subject." These may be Russia's pretensions, but they do not seem to be realisable quite as easily and quickly as the "Novoe Vremya" imagines. The Russian project of operations in Persia has undoubtedly been based on the same lines as those adopted in China; but, if information from good sources and Persian promises can be depended upon it would seem that England is more or less guaranteed against the construction of any Russian railways in the south of Persia, while it is, stated in official circles here that Russia is at present more anxious to prevent any other nation from building railways even in Northern Persia than of doing so herself. She is just now financially unprepared for it, and would rather act as she appears to have done in Turkey with regard to railway schemes in the northern part of Asia Minor. This, according to report seems to agree with the Shah's disinclination to have railways in any part of his dominions, fearing the effect of further foreign influence and on this ground it is again strongly rumoured that the Convention by which Persia undertook not to grant any railway concessions for ten years has been renewed. It is to be hoped that the Shah's visit will help to clear up all that is still vague on the subject.

The "Official Gazette" lately published a report of the Russian Counsul at Ispahan on Russian and British trade in Persia. It states that the imports of Russian manufactured goods showed a slight increase last year, but complains that Russian trade is in the hands of commission agents of various nationalities, who are not to be trusted. There is no enterprise among Russian merchants. Russian firms which have tried to establish themselves in Persia have failed through the inexperience and carelessness of their representatives, and there is no desire on the part of solid Russian houses of business to become acquainted with the conditions of the Persian market. At present the Persian market supplied with Russian goods is controlled almost entirely by the Dutch firm of Hotz and Co., who are entering into closer relations with Moscow and seeking Russian protection. The English are making every effort to prevent the spread of Russian wares through this firm which shows that they realise the danger of Russian competition. Reference is made to the British Consul's report that Manchester goods owing to deterioration in quality are not selling as well as formerly in Persia, and that the natives willingly pay a little more for the Russian article. Of the woollen goods imported into Ispahan two-thirds are from Bradford, and only one-third from Russia. But Persians, it is said, do not require woollen things; half cotton is quite good enough provided the material is cheap and attractive in regard to patterns. The Russian Consul thinks there is no reason why Russian trade should not be as good in Central Persia as in the North, where that country is contiguous with Russian territory. He deplores the absence of a Russian commercial fleet in the Persian Gulf, and the bad state of the roads, although the new *chaussee* between Enzeli and Kazvin ought to cheapen Russian transport.

Under the heading "Russia and England in Persia" the "Novoe Vremya" discusses a recent article in the "Pioneer Mail," wherein the "minimum of the rights claimed by England in Central and Southern Persia" is categorically set forth.

The Russian leading journal, says the Odessa correspondent of the "Standard," ironically criticises the overweening modesty and moderation of England's pretensions to an absolute and inviolable dominion over the whole coast of the Persian Gulf, and to a sole and exclusive sphere of influence in Central and Southern Persia. Lord Curzon has distinctly declared that the appearance of Russia in the Persian Gulf or in other Arabian waters would be an open menace to India. All this notwithstanding, says the "Novoe Vremya," the importance of Southern Persia for Russia has increased enormously during the last few years, and its enhancement steadily and rapidly progress. Russia's way to the Indian Ocean essies through Persia, and that path will be unswervingly persued despite all obstacles and difficulties; and, as a neighbhourland to Russia's eastward march, Mesopotamia will shortly come within the political arena. The consolidation of German influence in Asia Minor is a factor to be reckoned with, but although it threatens, it cannot destroy the results of the many years' labour expended by this country in that regionf, Russia cannot, if she would, abandon her historic role in the Near East; there are too many gravely important issues dependent upon the finally successful consummation of that traditional policy. In order that Russia shall later on be in a position to resist the German Drang nach Osten, she must at all costs hold a firm position in Persia, and more especially in Southern Persia, at the mouth of Schat-el-Arab, and on the Gulf Coast. That and nothing less, but probably more, the Russian journal begs to inform the Pioneer Mail and Lord Curzon, is "the minimum of Russia's claims in Persia."

COL. DE LA POER BERESFORD'S JOURNEY.

The *Turkestan Gazette* reports the arrival at Tashkent of Col. de la Poer Beresford, British military attache to the Embassy in St. Petersburg, who is accompanied on his journey by Staff-Capt. Snesareff, detailed by the Russian Minister of War. Col. Beresford, a St. Petersburg telegram from the correspondent of the *Times* says, has already been through the Transcaspian and visited the mobilised battalions from the Caucasus at Aktepe, a station on the Murghab branch of the Central Asian Railway midway between Merv and Kushk, that being the extreme limit to which he was allowed to extend his inspection in that direction. He has also seen several of the line battalions at Samarkand and Askabad. The rest of his route now lies through Marghilan and Andijan as far as Osh, at the foot of the Pamirs, whence he will return by way of the Caucasus and the Crimea. It is stated that he is delighted with the hearty reception accorded to him by the Russian military officers.

The Odessa correspondent of the *Standard* writes on May 9:—

It was only after some hesitation that the Russian War Minister granted permission to Lieut.-Col. Beresford, Military Attache to the British Embassy at St. Petersburg, to make a tour of inspection of the Central Asian garrisons and fortifications. The British Attach, who recently arrived in Tashkend, is accompanied by an officer of the Russian Staff Capt. A. C. Snessareff.

According to the "Turkestanskaya Viedomosti," the places to be visited by the British officer were Ak-Tepe Askhabad, Samarcand, Tashkend, Margilan, Andijan, and Osch. It would appear, therefore, that the War Minister has not extended his permission to the most interesting point of all in Russian Central Asia, at Kushk, on the Afghan frontier; otherwise it would assuredly have been included in the itinerary given by the Tashkend official journal. The places enumerated are not, of course, devoid of all interest to a British military observer, as they must naturally furnish a generally correct idea of the military dispositions latterly made in Russian Central Asia proper; but the chief centre of interest for the moment is undoubtedly Kushk and its neighbourhood the so-called base of operations for Russia's advance upon Herat.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 28th May, 1900.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	28	8	10 a.m.	6	37
Teheran	28	2	42 p.m.	0	22
Suez	28	3	0 p.m.	0	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 28th May, 1900.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	37	0	1
" Karachi	0	18	0	1
" Madras	0	59	0	1

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH'S VISIT TO BERLIN.

COMMENTS and surmises as to the political singnificance of the Austrian Emperor's visit to Berlin are of course numerous, and more or less ingenious, but few are convincing. The celebration of the German Crown Prince's majority is reported under "Foreign—Germany," with the speeches of the two Emperors. The "Times" correspondent at Berlin remarked on May 6:—

Comments on the Imperial speeches delivered at the State banquet on Friday evening agree in representing them as intended to proclaim to the world, with peculiar emphasis, the continued validity of the Triple Alliance. In the Emperor William's speech the Alliance was described as "deeply rooted in the convictions of the nations" concerned, and the belief was expressed that nothing could now separate these nations. The "Post" says that "the two Monarchs, who by their alliance form the chief power that safeguards European peace, have made their political confession of faith before all Europe. The speeches, which were delivered before a number of heirs to European thrones, are thus, in a sense, a manifesto of the present generation addressed to the generation of the future."

Special significance appears to be attached to the bestowal of the rank of an Austrian field-marshal by the Emperor Francis Joseph upon the Emperor William. At present there is no field-marshal among the general of Austria-Hungary, the last Austrians who held that rank having been Radetzky and the late Archduke Albrecht. The "Post" says that the post is equivalent to the union of the German and Austrian armies, and that the Emperor William thus becomes "the foremost Paladin" of the Emperor Francis Joseph. As the Austrian Emperor holds the same rank in the Prussian army it may be said that the two armies are, "in a sense, welded into one." The "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten" observes:—

"The bestowal of the rank of an Austrian field-marshal upon the German Emperor assumes the character of a military supplement to the treaty of alliance, inas much as it involves the removal of difficulties with regard to the joint exercise of the chief command in the event of war. But besides this it is an act which can hardly be destitute of far-reaching significance for the internal condition of the Austrian army."

The "Times" correspondant at Rome writes (May 6):—

The pointedly cordial references to King Humbert and the Italian people in the toast exchanged at Berlin between the Emperor of Austria and the Emperor William have created in Italy a genuine feeling of satisfaction, which find abundant expression in all the important journals. The German Emperor's evident desire to remove all traces of the superficial distrust recently noticeable in Italy has effectually appeared to Italian "amour" propre, and converted into smiles the incipient frowns of the past month. Italy, in fact was only waiting to be reassured, to receive some new pledge that her fidelity is not unappreciated by the other two Powers. The Emperor William, with characteristic insight, divined the situation and utterren just those words of recognition needed to dispel Italian misgiving.

From St. Petersburg the *Times* correspondent telegraphs (May 6):—

The comments of the principal St. Petersburg newspapers on the reception of the Emperor Francis Joseph in Berlin resolve themselves into adverse criticism of the Triple Alliance, in which they all agree. That alliance, they declare, in spite of the German Emperor's remarks, has outlived its time; it is a "broken instrument," for which the successors of Bismarck are trying, to substitute something more modern and powerful, and the peace of the world really depends upon Germany's relations with the Dual Alliance. It is declared that the Emperor William's rhetorical allusion to the hearts of the three nations beating in unison is in direct contradiction with the facts, however much the two Emperors personally may agree in political sympathies and aims. Italy, in any case, has been ruined by the compact. The St. Petersburg "Viedomosti" concludes by asking why if the Powers of the Triple Alliance are so devoted to the interests of peace, they do not try to put a stop to England's shocking attack on the Boers.

Why indeed? The answer obviously is that they "are so devoted to the interests of peace."

TURKEY.

The *Times* correspondent writes from Vienna (May 6):—

According to private accounts received in Vienna, discontent with administrative abuse and oppression in Turkey is increasing in disquieting proportions. The flight of Mahmud Damad Pasha and the more recent escape of Ismail Kemal Bey from Constantinople are regarded as symptomatic of a state of affairs that may almost at any moment bring about a crisis. Great dissatisfaction was caused by the railway monopoly granted a short time ago to Russia in the basin of the Black Sea, which patriotic Turks look upon as an infringement of the Sultan's sovereighty. An arrangement exists between Austria-Hungary and Russia for the preservation of the "status quo" in the Balkan Peninsula, but it does not extend to the maintenance of order in Constantinople. Indeed, it is difficult to say and scarcely pleasant to think of what might happen in the event of any violent commotion on the Bosphorus. No such contingency has been or can be provided against, although it is anticipated as all but inevitable.

BOMBAY YARNS IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJI HORMASJI AND CO.'S Cotton circular, dated Hongkong May 11, says:—The dull and depressed state of the market in Japan, where prices are said to have receded yen 3 to 4, has had the effect of causing our market here also to lie flat. Prices here in sympathy with Japanese Spinnings have declined dollars 3 to dollars 4 without leading to any business of importance, Twenties have been utterly neglected owing to comparatively cheap prices ruling of Japanese Spinnings. Tens and twelves have been sparingly taken up for immediate requirements. Buyers, though having received small orders from the interior, have in their usual way adopted a waiting policy under the idea that a further drop will take place later on, which attitude was encourged by rumors of heavy shipments from India, which so far have proved to be unfounded. Under the circumstances sales were made up to the very low figures of 1,000 bales as follows:—

150	bales of No.	20	sold at dol.	101.00	to dol. 103.0
50	"	"	16 "	dol. 97.00	" dol. 100.00
250	"	"	12 "	dol. 90.00	" dol. 95.00
550	"	"	10 "	dol. 83.00	" dol. 94.00

leaving unsold stocks under arrivals of 3,500 bales and shipments of 1,500 bales directed to coast ports and Northwards—at 63,000 bales. Exchange on India is to-day Rs. 146 1-4 T T and Rs 146 3-4 on demand.

Japanese Spinnings having had a

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

At a recent meeting of the Academie des Sciences, Paris, M. Trillot brought forward a new process of colour-photography resembling the Lipmann process in that "interference" causes the colours. In general there is no definite relation between the colour of the object and that of the photograph, but it is possible to localise certain desired colours, and M. Trillot is pursuing the investigation.

It is stated that German surgeons find that the membrane inside an egg-shell can be used in place of human skin to start healing by granulation in open wounds, which otherwise would not heal. Granulation in some patients required a bit of living human skin to form a nucleus for it and to get this involved a sacrifice on the part of some person, but the new method, tried in Brooklyn Seney Hospital, gives a good result.

In "Cosmos" the Abbe Deschamps, formerly Professor of Physics, has given an illustrated description of the solar microscope simplified and adapted for the study and popular teaching of microscopical science.

It is sometimes thought that when muscular contractions cease after excitation of the nervous in certain physiological experiments, the muscle only is tired, but recent observations of M. Carvalho communicated to the Academie des Sciences, show that the nerves also become fatigued with insufficient nourishment.

The blood of animals poisoned with carbonic acid loses its power of absorbing oxygen, but Dr. Adolfo Moutuori, writing in the Rendiconto of the Naples Academy describes experiments which go to prove that dogs can survive the injection of much more carbonic oxide than they could if they inhaled the gas. The blood thus poisoned reacquires its power of absorbing oxygen in the lungs.

Maloney has described the "laintlaintain" tree of Sierra Leone, which exudes a balsamic resin and has oily seeds, but it has been rather neglected. M. Heckel, director of the Marseilles Commercial Institute, has lately drawn attention to it under the French name of "Meni" (Lophira alata Banks). The tree is over 20 feet high, with leaves not unlike those of the oak, and white flowers recalling those of the orange. The fruit yields an oil burning with a smoky flame, which might be useful in making soaps.

"Cellulith," according to "Le Revue de Produits," is made by prolonged beating of paper pulp and drying it to the consistency of horn. This new material is worked like horn, or ebonite, and as compared with celluloid, is uninflammable. Mixed with sawdust and lamp-black a kind of ebonite is made from it.

Captain Dobureau recently brought before the Academie des Sciences, Paris, a plan for establishing a regular balloon service across the Sahara, in utilising certain winds of a steady character.

The German military are experimenting with cotton treated with India-rubber as a substitute for silk in making balloons. It is reckoned stronger and less apt to generate electricity.

Gas liquor has been successfully used at Cuzzies in France for killing a beet-root parasite. One dose of the liquor produced 15 tons of roots per acre in a field where they could not grow without it.

According to the experiments of M. Henriot, it is always advantageous to apply sulphate of iron to seeds of cabbage, radish, salad, haricot, and pea. The seeds should be steeped in a solution of 10 grammes of sulphate per litre of water for a quarter of an hour. The result will be a faster and more even growth with a better yield. The sulphate prevents maladies such as chlorose.

Locomotives are now weighed after construction to see if the weight is properly distributed. Several kinds of balance are in use, notably those of the Baldwin Works of America and those of the Compagnie d' Pest, France.

Dr. E. J. Banks, lately United States Consul at Bagdad, is about to excavate Ur for the Smithsonian Institution, Washington. 'Ur of the Chaldeans," birthplace of Abraham and Sarah, lies in Babylonia. Mr. Taylor, British Consul, discovered an inscription there about 50 years ago, which mentioned Belshazzar. At present Ur appears as three stories of a temple with mounds about it.

A German writer (in "Archio. Post Tel.") predicts that when acetylene gas is more easily made and stored it will supersede petroleum for driving motor-cars.

There are over 5,000 motor-cycles running in France. The Baltimore and Ohio Railway have an automobile service in connection with their trains at Washington. A French party contemplate going to Lake Bennett and completing the journey from there to Klondyke in a Bollee motor-car with a spiked front wheel and sledge-runners.

In France, according to the "Sanitarium," meat unfit for food is made into super-phosphates, which are used in manufacturing fertilisers. This is better than burying it.

Professor Barrett has collected interesting accounts of the "divining-rod," but does not explain the mystery beyond question. At length a French commission has been appointed to investigate the whole subject, including the "mineral rod," exploring pendulums, hydroscopic compasses, &c., used in finding water and minerals. It is stated that in England municipal authorities as well as private individuals hire professional diviners.

Cape Hatteras is to have a steam lightship, with electric light plant to illuminate the vessel and the masthead signal-lamp, which will be a cluster of six 100-candle 100 volt lamps. These will be controlled by a signalling key so as to flash signals.

It is proposed to establish a National University and a Bureau of Research at Washington, U.S., the Bureau of Research being connected with the Smithsonian Institution.

America is to have its Pantheon, or at any rate "Hall of Fame for Great Americans." Miss Helen Gould has left £20,000 for the purpose to the New York University. The Hall will take the form of a colonade overlooking the Haarlem river, and be inscribed with famous names.

Rich deposits of Raolin have been found at the village of Wassiliewka, near Nicolaief, Russia, by an engineer named Le Haupick. It makes very good porcelain, and a Russo-Belgian company have undertaken to exploit it.

At a point near Kotchetowka, Russia, Professor Leyst, of Moscow, finds that the dipping needle points vertically downwards, as it does at the magnetic poles of the earth. The country is rolling, with rich black soil, on chalky rock, and no iron is found to depths of 600 feet below the surface.

Professor Ehlers, of Copenhagen, is going to Crete to isolate the lepers of the island. There are 2,000 of them, and they will be planted on a small island off the coast.

The New York Legislature propose to register electricians, so as to prevent incompetent persons from tampering with electric wires.

It will shock many to hear that small steamers are to be run on the Dead Sea for the coast trade.

Hitherto it has not been possible to obtain glass vessels of large capacity for chemical purposes owing to the fact that the masses are too heavy to be handled by the blowers. In a new German process the glass is ladled out and poured on an iron table with an adjustable framework. The table plate is hollow and communicates by a number of perforations with a compressed air cylinder. A groove of suitable shape is provided on the plate. This groove is filled with glass and covered in afterwards so as to act as a support for the glass when the plate is turned over. When this is done the glass begins to separate from the iron plate and to bulge out. The admission of compressed air hastens the process. When a glass kettle is to be formed a circular groove is used, and moulds may be applied at the same time. Imitation crystal vessels are made in the same way, says the "Trade Journals Review," the start being made with the glass plate as before. A sheet of asbestos paper impregnated with water is then applied to it. The two are then taken from the iron table and the respective mould is fixed over the glass surface, cutting off a slab of the proper size. The asbestos begins to steam, and the vapour forces the glass into the mould. The process works quickly and gives beautiful results. To produce a coloured pattern on the glass, the design is made on thin paper and powdered glass is used as a colouring matter. The glass side is applied to the hot vessel, the paper is burnt in an instant and the coloured pattern fixed in the glass.

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Each containing 10 per cent. purest Carbolic. (Used by H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, when in India).
Pleasantly perfumed for Bath or Toilet. Very serviceable as preventives of Prickly-Heat and other Skin Irritation.
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CARBOLIC SOAP.
1s. Tablets in Metal Box (English Rate). If used at Bedtime, it will prevent Mosquito Bites.
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No hole required to be punched simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.

From all Iron-mongers and Stores in India.
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SARSAPARILLA
Over 60 Years' World-wide Reputation.
WELL-KNOWN AS "A superior preparation that may always be relied on."
Estd. since 1829.
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THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, and all Impurities of the Blood.
A Restorative after attacks of FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, &c.
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N.B.—INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.
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EVERY HOUSEHOLD AND TRAVELLING TRUNK OUGHT TO CONTAIN A BOTTLE OF
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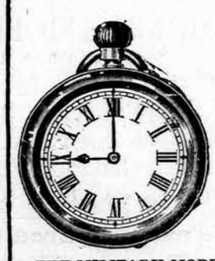

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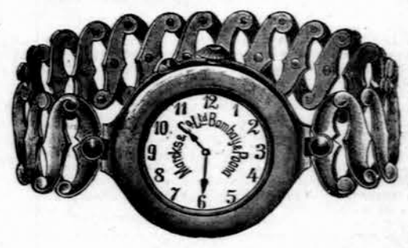

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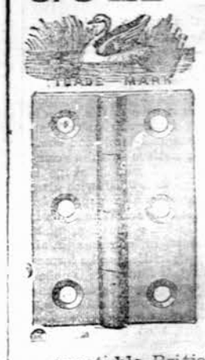

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